The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2887.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1860.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The full report of Wednesday's proceedings having been received too late for insertion in our entire edition of yesterday, we reproduce the following portion:

J. P. Reed introduced a resolution, first ordering the President to appoint a Cashier and Deputy-Cashier; second, ordering the Clerk to superintend the printing of the Convention; third, that reporters for public journals shall be allowed access to the hall for the purpose of reporting; fourth, that the regular hour for meeting shall be 10 o'clock, subject to a special order; fifth, that an alphabetical list of their members, with their Post-office address, be provided; sixth, that a journal be published and laid on the tables of the members before the time of meeting.

Mr. Keitt moved to amend by substituting 11 o'clock. Accepted.

Mr. Middleton moved to strike out the last resolution. Objection was made.

Mr. Simon desired to know how far the resolution extended respecting the admission of reporters.

Mr. English moved that the reporters of the State only be admitted.

Mr. Quattlebaum moved that each resolution be voted on separately. Carried.

The reporters' resolution is still up.

Mr. Chevis said that a Convention of the people, or a deliberative body in discussion should sit with closed doors. To sit with open doors was essential to the satisfaction of the public mind. Visitors, whether by States or foreign countries, look at us otherwise than unfavorably. Let us sit at all times with open doors, till some question should be discussed among ourselves. We must satisfy the public mind. We had better get a more suitable hall, so that we can more readily sit with closed doors. He moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Means seconded the motion.

Mr. Magrath believed the people of Charleston didn't wish to intrude, although they had a curiosity. He didn't believe there were ten men in Charleston who would not sacrifice their curiosity and strangle their desire to see and hear their deliberations.

Mr. Richards said this is the best place in the city, and there should be no discrimination between a friend or foe, as to his knowing what is transpiring inside.

Mr. Middleton—We should then obviate the difficulty of setting with closed doors and employ an artizan to erect a barrier, spectators then can be admitted without interferece.

A motion was then made to refer the whole matter to the Charleston delegation, and the substitute for sitting with closed doors was withdrawn.

Mr. Reed moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Bonneau withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Dargen—What is before the meeting. Here is a resolution authorizing the President to issue tickets for admission to the reporters at his discretion; which was adopted.

The printing of an alphabetical list was taken up.

Mr. Priestly moved to insert the occupation of the members.

Objection was made, and the motion withdrawn.

The sixth resolution was lost.

A resolution was offered to adopt the rules of other Conventions for the government of the present body.

Mr. Quattlebaum moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Reed—The Conventions of 1832 and 1852 had published rules. These would be convenient to members now.

Mr. Memminger—Such rules embarrass the proceedings. The President refers to the rules for governing the House of Representatives, or parliamentary rules.

Mr. Quattlebaum withdrew his motion, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wardlaw said we had better leave the question of admitting the reporters to be decided between the editors and the President.

Mr. Memminger—Does the resolution apply the reporters of the Southern States alone?

Mr. Simons—Let the question be left alone to the reporters themselves.

Mr. Chevis called for the adoption of his amendment.

Mr. Curtiss—We should do everything in order, and know what we are doing.

Mr. Memminger moved that a bar be erected, and access granted to the Convention through the Sergeant-at-Arms only.

Mr. Bonneau offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor of Charleston be requested to have a proper police stationed at the door of the Convention to see that members only gained access to it.

Mr. Reed thought that it would be better to appoint the Charleston delegation to make all the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Bonneau thought it would be best to pass his resolution. It might be necessary for us to sit here with closed doors for two days or more.

Mr. Chesnut thought it impracticable to set with closed doors.

It was here moved that the communication from the Georgia Legislature be taken up and referred to the Committee to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States.

Mr. Middleton—This is not a communication from the Georgia Legislature, it is merely from sundry persons calling themselves members of the Legislature of Georgia. May we not incur risk for proceeding in this way. This will afford an opportunity for communications from New-York and Pennsylvania, and we will then be bound to refer to the same Committee all similar papers. Let us lay this resolution on the table, and let it be understood that this body will not consider unofficial documents.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the communication be refused.

Mr. Quattlebaum moved to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. Wardlaw—This is the only paper from a respectable body of persons, who are citizens of Georgia, and who hold important positions. Shall we repulse them by saying they shall not hear anything from us?

Mr. Middleton said, where is the evidence of its authenticity? The signatures are all in the same handwriting. We must preserve our self-respect.

Mr. Wardlaw—The telegraph from Gov. Moore is similar.

Mr. Simons hoped official communications only would be received.

Mr. Dargen—The document is couched in respectful terms. There is no reason why we should not consider it. Georgia is the Empire State of the South.

Mr. Inglis—We must draw a line somewhere.

Mr. Quattlebaum reported that the Printing Committee had performed their labors. They had awarded the contract to Messrs. Evans & Cogswell.

The appointment of four Special Committees was then made.

Mr. Hutson said the business of the Convention will be greater and wider than that of any other ever held in South Carolina.

Mr. Smith proposed that the Committee on Commerce also be the Committee of Postal Arrangements.

Mr. Mazyck—Small Committees work with greater certainty.

The Committee on Commerce and Postal Arrangements was increased to 13.

The Convention adopted a resolution that a Committee in relation to the slaveholding States of North America be appointed.

The third resolution of the Committee on Commercial Intercourse and Postal Arrangements was taken up.

Mr. McCurdy—We only propose to make a change for the people while in a transition state. We must take special care of the postal arrangements. Our Legislature now has no power, we are the power. Let us pass it subject to their revision and alteration. You are not to break in upon arrangements which are necessary to the convenience of our citizens and those of other States. I think the Convention are bound to make arrangements with the Post-Office Department. The mails can be carried as usual, and we will pay the contractors.

SPEECH OF CHANCELLOR DUNKIN.

Chancellor Dunkin said: Mr. President, I do not know that a particular amendment is of very much consequence. I supposed this Committee would have authority to take into consideration what has been termed postal arrangements, and I think so now.

A Voice—That's so.

Mr. Dunkin—Its very difficult to define and distinguish, but when you come to consider what we have to do, it will be no great stretch to say that a Committee on Commercial Relations might take into consideration our postal arrangements as a part of its commercial relations; and I do suppose, when my friend submitted his resolution for appointing the Committee, that it would have that authority; and with due deference to the gentleman, whom I greatly respect, I would that there might be a question upon this. I do not believe the Convention entertains a doubt about the Committee. They may, if they think proper, take into consideration postal arrangements. The President has done me honor by placing me on the Committee to prepare an ordinance of the withdrawal of this State from what has been called the Federal Union. I do not think I act in violation of confidence as a member of that Committee to act upon the matter; they are united. [Smothered applause.] If any delay takes place it will be simply for the purpose of preparing an ordinance in a manner consistent with its effect and the dignity of the State. Sir, I am sure that that ordinance will not be submitted to-morrow. We have been working this morning, and again will work this evening. We don't intend to be hasty. We purpose to lose no time. We are anxiously engaged in it, and I say, without violation of confidence, we are engaged only upon the matter of form. Upon that we shan't be long in agreeing. Mr. President, I will, in the remarks I intend offering—I will assume that this State will be out of the Union in a very few days, if not in many hours. Then, Mr. President, we have something to look to. For many purposes the Union has worked well. The machinery is convenient and advantageous—in small matters very convenient. Sir, having a determination to go out of the Union, we should endeavor to do it with as little harm to the ordinary transactions of the community as is practicable and consistent with the position we have assumed, a character which we purpose to maintain. Sir, the machinery has worn well, and you can't stop it suddenly unless you get some break in it in some way. Now, Sir, I can't illustrate what I desire to say in a better manner than by referring to the first matter to be considered—the commercial relations, or marine relations, if you so please to call the ports, harbors and Custom-houses. This is a great purpose, and I cannot illustrate, nor elaborate, but suggest in reference to Custom-houses, and I would refer to the conduct of the gentleman who now occupies the Collectorship of the port and who has illustrated to me his idea. Sir, all I know I have seen in the public papers. I know nothing more. I saw the Collector a few times directly after the announcement of the election of Lincoln. The feelings of the gentleman would have promptly caused him to instantly throw up his commission. He didn't desire for one moment to remain an officer of the National Government when he perceived what would happen. But, Sir, what would have happened if immediate acceptance had taken place in the reception at Washington of his commission? Sir, it is well known to every man in the community that if Mr. Buchanan received it and appointed another to fill the thrown-up commission for that purpose, I need not say that no Southern man would have accepted it; no man of South Carolina would have been allowed to do it. [Applause.] Sir, Mr. Colcock saw that he is a practical man. If he had sent in his commission, and it had been accepted, as I presume it would, I ask any man who knows anything of the commercial relations of Charleston, what would have been the consequence? All the power of the British Navy would not have as effectually stopped the port of Charleston. It is well known that if a vessel passes the bar of Charleston without the regular papers, signed by the Collector of that port, that vessel is liable to be taken up in twenty minutes as a vagrant or pirate. No vessel would venture that peril. The Collector knew this. He didn't do it. He gave notice he would hold his commission subject to the direction of the Convention of the people of South Carolina, when here assembled. He knew that a sudden stoppage would have been accompanied by the most mischievous consequences. He is prepared now, and he holds his commission under the direction and at the will of the Convention, or of this body, to which he expects to owe allegiance, and to whom he expects to owe allegiance alone. Let us pass to postal arrangements. Mr. President, Mirabeau, many years ago, said that the fiercest insurrections were those which arose from the stomach. People without bread won't hear reason; their patriotism is dead. Sir, next to bread, in our artificial state of society, is light. I don't mean the glorious light of the heavens—I mean the information and intelligence. Next to bread, people must have information. They must have light. If, Sir, you suddenly withdraw this light for eight and forty hours, or cause an interruption in postal arrangements, you stop the means of communication. Sir, the perilous consequences which would result from it will be easily appreciated by every thinking man in every corner of the State. Sir, it should not be done suddenly. We should have a little time to effect common arrangements. Now, in regard to postal arrangements, it is to be done by a Congress. Don't let me be misunderstood. I assume that to-morrow we take the attitude of a sovereign State; I will assume that the national men at the head of the Federal Government when the matter is presented to them, will see that the rights we assume—our rights—must be recognized. Without that they will be prepared soon to hear we are out of the Union. By slowly acting they will then be prepared to treat with us in commerce, upon postal arrangements, upon any other matter. Let me say, Mr. President, I don't use argument from their feelings, but their interests, as important to them as to us, and a certain time should be given. As in the instance of a copartnership proposed to be drawn up, it is reasonable that ordinary time be given to effect our purposes. You can't act until you are out of the Union.

The object should be to make arrangements, and that very shortly, so as to keep up commerce. If we please, the postal arrangement, which I consider a part of the great commercial relations of the country, can we keep them up until we hear the Government is prepared to say yea or nay? Mr. President, I have said I got my information about the Collector from the newspapers, as to the Postmasters of the States, I think I might say the same thing. From a number I know I could say they are ready; they are only desirous of knowing from the Convention what is proper for the welfare and the advancement of this great cause. Mr. President, what I have said as to the Collector of Charleston, I could only specify from what I read in the papers. For the Postmaster of Charleston, I have a right to speak a little more authentically. I say, Sir, that at this very moment, he is prepared to put his commission in the hands of the Governor of the State to be forwarded to the Department whenever, in the opinion of the Governor, through this Convention, it shall be deemed expedient for the welfare of South Carolina, to which alone, after its withdrawal, he will look. I do injustice, however. I come short. He has lived to the time appointed for man, and rather beyond it, and I say, in all the difficulties and troubles he may have encountered in that long period of time, that they have been as nothing to the relief which he is afforded. He has intimated that he is ready to put his commission in the hands of the Governor of this State. Now, Sir, we know what the Collector will do, we know what the Postmasters throughout the State are prepared to do. Now, Sir, I have a resolution which I intend to offer to this Committee, not merely for them, but to find out what temporary or permanent arrangements it is expedient to adopt, in reference to the withdrawal of this State from the Union, for commercial and postal arrangements. Sir, I suppose that the Committee would only report until it had conferred with the Governor. So that better not to disturb the ordinary relations, and not until it had heard what was proposed to be done on the subject. Some gentlemen suggest an allowance for conference of ten days, some suggest one month, some suggest a longer time, say two months, or after the assembling of the two Conventions of our sister States which meet on the 7th of January. It was suggested that a temporary arrangement could go into operation on the 20th of January, so that time would be given for the General Government to know our views and make ready to answer yea and nay, whether they are disposed to treat, but in the meantime the ordinary occupations of our citizens are to go on. One matter more as to the revenues. The Postmaster of Charleston, most likely would keep an account until the transaction was settled, Jan. 17. My friend from St. Michael's proposed one item. It was proposed that the money received by the Postmaster, or any of them, should be considered in account and settled with the General Government on the day of the ratification of the ordinance. At the sitting of this Convention a month hence, all these matters will be arranged as between two parties. In the meantime, the accounts should go on so that no sudden disruption should take place. Sir, I merely suggest this, as it has been spoken of by others. Secretary Cobb said that the revenue of South Carolina from the Custom-house didn't near pay the expense of customs. For the last quarter, I understand from the best authority, that the Post-offices of South Carolina cost the Government $240,000, and the receipts have been less than $50,000. Therefore, Mr. President, there is no great apprehension in that way. But accounts should be kept. In the meantime the usual business transactions should be allowed to proceed until it was ascertained what were the views regarded by the Administration, which I have no doubt are entirely friendly to us, and will do everything that can be done in order to prevent any inconvenience. Mr. President, I have only a word more. I will then take my seat. We are at the inauguration of a great cause. All of us look with an undivided eye to the consequences of that move. One of the most prominent and most favorable is the unanimity which prevails in this State of South Carolina, and unanimity not only unexpected, Sir, but unprecedented. I might go further and say as to the sympathy found in other States; it is to a certain degree unexpected. It has surpassed, I take to say, every expectation. The great object should be to preserve unanimity and form, and not chill this sympathy of our Southern sisters. Now, Mr. President, I have said stop for a day, shut up for a day, the port of Charleston and the ships now loading with the products of our country would rot before they would go to sea. If an ordinance was passed, they will have no papers; they are stopped. Pass your ordinance, and what is the consequence? Why, Sir, we are stopped a single day. If we were stopped two days, all the eloquence of Mr. Stephens would be but a penny-whistle compared with the astounding causes among ourselves. The stoppage of postal arrangements is an argument that will make a man silent. This will be but the beginning. The port of Charleston shut, the postal arrangements stopped, the people united, their ships rotting at the wharves, and the whole of our ordinary transactions will stop. Is there any argument that can obviate it? Look at the States. One State hesitates, some are more than ready. Georgia, whose coöperation we desire more than any other, is a State having exactly the same position with us, and lies side by side by us. Mr. President, I have a resolution which I intend soon to ask to offer to an appropriate committee. I propose to refer to that committee to inquire whether it is in contemplation, on withdrawal of the State from the Union, either to make permanent or temporary arrangements in reference to the officers of the Post-office or our Custom-house, and that they should report thereon. This is what I propose. I think it may be done without offering a resolution, unless great objection is made.

Mr. Gregg—We can dissolve the union with the United States, and make arrangements for a continuance of the mail service.

Mr. Adams—This debate is out of order.

Mr. Gregg—The Minister to the United States will have the matter in charge.

The amendment of adding "Postal Arrangements" for the consideration of the Committee on Commerce, was adopted.

The fourth resolution was then adopted.

The special order, the second resolution, relating to the secession portion of the message of the President of the United States, was taken up.

SPEECH OF JUDGE MAGRATH.

If we were now in a condition of profound peace, and about inaugurating this act of secession of South Carolina from the brotherhood of States in a condition of good will and good wishes, that resolution would be immediately proper and necessary; but when we are about to consummate this great act, without the good will and without the good wishes of many of the States of this Confederacy, it is most important that the State of South Carolina should know if their rights claimed in behalf of these States were to be exercised. It would be well to define its rights to be exercised within the limits of her own State. The President of the United States affirms his rights, his Constitutional duty and high obligation to protect what he calls the property of the United States within the limits of South Carolina, and enforce, after the secession of South Carolina, the laws of the United States within its limits; and it is true, Sir, that he says he has no Constitutional power to coerce the State of South Carolina if she shall secede, while at the same time he denies her the exercise of her legitimate right of secession which she claims, and I apprehend there will be, Mr. President, an attempt to coerce the State of South Carolina in the form of protecting the property of the United States within the limits of South Carolina. I am disposed, at the very threshold, to consider the accuracy of this logic, and weigh well the conclusion which the President of the United States has arrived at in his consideration of this matter. There never has been a day, no, nor an hour, when anybody could claim the property within the limits of the State of South Carolina—whether the claim were made by an individual, or corporation, or community, or nation. Is it not as sacred under the constitution as the laws of South Carolina, and as when that right is claimed by one of our own citizens? And if there be, as is asserted, property of the United States within the limits of South Carolina—the property, after the secession of the State, according to opinion, consistent with the dignity and honor of the State—can, I say, after the act of secession, receive only that protection which it has received—I mean that protection which has been derived from the laws of South Carolina. Mr. President, look at it: there is property which, while we are in this Union, belongs to the Union of the States, as an independent State. Has it been protected by the arms of the United States? When was it, Sir, that the United States considered it necessary, within the limits of South Carolina, to consider this property needful of that material protection which it seems disposed to assert for it? Because the act of secession makes the people of South Carolina occupy by the people of the United States the position of robbers, so potentially is it asserted that the rights of the United States are only to be maintained in our limits by material force? No. No, no. It cannot be so, that the United States can, consistently with the honor and dignity of South Carolina, own within the limits of South Carolina. The President of the United States says that this property has been bought by the Union of the States; that the United States has paid for it, and therefore claim the right to hold it. It must be remembered that when South Carolina secedes from this Union her sovereign rights arise, and are to be considered in connection with this assertion of the right of property. In this Convention, in the face of the whole world, it is for her to decide to raise the banner of justice, and let every one see whether we owe the United States. If there be a dollar South Carolina owes to the United States, let it be paid if it impoverishes the people of South Carolina. If there be a dollar claimed which is not justly due the United States, let South Carolina be desolated before that dollar is paid. [Smothered applause.] There is one condition of public affairs to which I wish for a moment to advert in consequence of the remarks which fell from the gentleman on the resolution just disposed of. It is this: When the State of South Carolina and this Convention have passed this ordinance of secession; when in full consideration of these responsibilities which are about to issue, shall it be the determination of South Carolina to uphold the position of an independent State, it becomes us, as men who represent the public sentiment of South Carolina, to look boldly in the eye of the responsibilities of the position. I shall vote against any action if there is to be a joint ownership, copartnership or agency of any kind between the United States and South Carolina. Unless they stand to each other in this relation of equal independence, (sovereign,) mutually recognizing one in another. If I have to make an act of secession, if I have to qualify this ordinance after it is passed, all of it shall be for the dignity of Carolina. One word more. There is one position to which we may be brought, and it is the position which we may be brought, and it is the position—which, so far as one man is concerned, I shall avoid above all others—it is the position of having the State of South Carolina to seem to the world to be allowed to exercise its right of secession by the permission of the United States. Other States are preparing to secede. There are States going into Conventions. Provisions might be made to arrest their progress. I don't want South Carolina to secede because Mr. Buchanan or any other man, besides the people of South Carolina, desire not to see it. Come what may, whatever consequences it may involve, I think it best becomes the people to meet these consequences in the largest assertion. It may be Mr. Buchanan is the friend of South Carolina. I don't say he is. I disclaim that he is. I admit no other conclusion, from the events transpiring before me, except that in the issue now before the country, the President of the United States will consummate this declaration which will inevitably arouse war with the incoming President. Mr. Magrath then asked pardon of the Convention for inflicting a speech.

Mr. Miles—I have not the least idea that the President of the United States will send reinforcements here. In a conversation, and subsequently in a written communication, I know this to have been said to him, "If you send a solitary soldier to those forts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people—and we will take care it does reach us in good season—the forts will be taken, because they are necessary to our self-preservation." Mr. Miles spoke about the repairs to Fort Sumpter, and mentioned the cause of the resignation of Secretary Cass. Capt. Anderson is needful of troops. He (Miles) felt the necessity of being watchful, lest a few Carolinians should surprise the fort in a night. Let us wait awhile, as all the repairs will be to our advantage.

The blank in the resolution appointing the Committee was, on motion of Mr. Barlee, filled with thirteen.

Mr. Spratlee moved to insert the debt of the United States in the resolution. The resolution seemed to be one-sided.

Mr. Barlee moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Memminger introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of seven members to draft a summary statement of the causes justifying South Carolina to withdraw from the Union.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dunkin offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to inquire and report what measures, temporary and permanent, can be adopted in reference to custom-houses and postal arrangements in consequence of the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union.

Mr. Haynes introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The causes which have produced a separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union, have emanated from the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, which use hireling labor only; and whereas, it has not been against the Constitution of the United States that South Carolina has opposed her sovereignty, but usurpation by the Government in violation of this instrument,

Resolved, That a communication be sent to each of the Slave holding States, bearing a copy of the ordinance of secession, and proffer each State, or any one or more of them, the existing constitution of the United States as the basis of a Provisional Government, to be adopted on the part of South Carolina an another State or States, which, after seceding from the present Federal Union, shall be willing to unite with South Carolina in the formation of a new Confederacy; and we do hereby ratify and confirm from the date thereof any action taken by such Commissioner or Commissioners, and with the consent of the Governor of South Carolina, in the formation of such provisional Union. And we do further earnestly recommend that in —— days after two or more States, in addition to South Carolina, shall have acceded to the said provisional Union, an election shall be held for Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the new Congress, and a President and Vice-President of the new Confederacy.

Resolved, That three Commissioners be appointed to carry an authenticated copy of the ordinance of Secession to Washington, to be laid before the President of the United States, with the request that the same shall be communicated to the Congress now in session, and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to treat for the delivery of the forts, magazines and light-houses, and also for all other real estate, with the appertenances thereto, within the geographical limits of South Carolina, and that the authority to treat upon these subjects be extended to — day of February, in the year of our Lord 1861; provided, in the meantime, the said forts, magazines, and other places are allowed to remain in the condition in which they may be at the adoption of this ordinance; and they shall be further empowered to treat upon the subject of the public debt, and for a proper division of all other property within the above, now held by the Government of the United States, as the agent of the States now embraced in the said Confederacy, until such time as a new Confederacy of States shall be formed, of which South Carolina shall be one.

This elicited a debate, in which Messrs. Rhett, Keitt and Middleton participated.

The first one referred to a Committee on Foreign Relations, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Memminger introduced the following:

Resolved, That a commission, consisting of three, be elected by ballot of the Convention, to proceed to Washington to negotiate with the United States, and act through their General Government, as to the proper arrangements and measures to be made or adopted in the existing relations of the parties, and for the continuance of peace and amity between them.

Resolved, That five persons be elected by this Convention, who shall be authorized to meet such deputies as may be appointed by any other slaveholding State for the purpose of organizing or forming a Southern Confederacy, with power to discuss and settle upon a Constitution or plan of union, to be reported to said States for their ratification, amendment or rejection; and that the said deputies shall invite a meeting at Columbia, or such other place as may be agreed upon among the deputies of the several States, and shall report to the Convention such Constitution, or articles, as may be agreed on by the said deputies.

The first was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the second to the Committee on the Slaveholding States of North America:

Mr. Mazyck introduced the following:

Resolved, That a Committee to consist of —— members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this Convention how much of the legislation of Congress would be *ipso facto* abrogated, so far as this State is concerned, by the secession of this State from the National Union, and how much of it might remain of force, notwithstanding the act of secession.

This was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Orr moved to adjourn, and at 3:10 the Convention adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Charleston, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Prayer was offered, the roll called and the journal read.

A resolution was offered to invite the Mayor of Charleston to a seat on the floor of the Convention. It was amended by inserting the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and passed.

The chair announced the appointment of the Committee to draft a summary of the cause of the Secession of South Carolina; also of four standing Committees.

Mr. Rhett's resolutions to appoint a Committee of Thirteen for the purpose of providing for the assemblage of a Convention of the seceding States, and to form a Constitution, was adopted.

Mr. Inglis made a report from the Committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention.

An Ordinance to Dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America:

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution are hereby repealed, and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 169 members at 1¼ o'clock.

As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it rapidly spread on the street, a crowd collected, and there was immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph to the members at Washington. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Desaussure moved that the ordinance be engrossed on parchment, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and signed by the President and members, this evening, at Institute Hall, and that it be placed in the archives of the State.

Six and a half o'clock was agreed upon as the hour to proceed to Institute Hall, for the purpose of signing it.

The following is a summary of the debate on the passage of the ordinance:

Mr. Magrath—I think the special matter of the ordinance should be immediately considered. To my understanding there is no Collector of the Port nor Postmaster now within the limits of South Carolina. What you have done to-day has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina deriving authority from the General Government. I am in favor of this body making such provisional arrangements as may be necessary in the interval which may exist between this moment and the time when the Legislature may act. I am not, however, to be implicated as sanctioning the idea that there is no lawful authority within the limits of the State except the General Government.

Mr. Gregg—After South Carolina abrogated the Constitution of the United States, are its laws still in force? I think not. All the laws of Congress fall instantly to the ground on the act of Secession.

Mr. Cheves—As an immense chasm will be made in the law, and as it is necessary to avoid inconvenience to the people, we must make some temporary arrangements to carry on the Government.

Mr. Gregg—There is no law on the subject of the collection of the duties in South Carolina now. We have now accomplished the work after forty years.

Mr. Hayne—The Congress of the United States is no longer our Government. It will be for our Legislature to say what laws of the United States shall be continued and what not. The simple act of secession does not abrogate all the laws. We have a great many laws on our statute books which were passed by the Governor and the Privy Council.

Mr. Gregg—The Congressional laws for the collection of revenue are for the support of the Federal Government at Washington, and all our Post office laws fall on our dissolution with that Government.

Mr. Miles—We have to deal with facts and stern realities. We must prevent confusion, anarchy, and the derangement of our Government affairs. Things must for the present remain in *statu quo*, or confusion will arise.

Mr. Hayne—Sudden action is injurious.

Mr. Chesnut—Two questions are involved—power and duty. We must preserve our people, not only from inconveniences, but chaotic condition. We must revivify such laws as will best preserve us from calamities. As to duty, will you turn the ship of State adrift, what will become of the officers?

Mr. Maseyck—There is no duty for the Collector of the Port to do. The Post-office has been swept off. My opinion is that the present system of postal arrangements is a nuisance. The public can be better served by private parties between cities like Philadelphia and New-York, one cent instead of three, and between less important ten or more cents.

Mr. Calhoun—We have pulled a temple down that has been built three quarters of a century. We must clear the rubbish away to reconstruct another. We are now houseless and homeless, and we must secure ourselves against storms.

Mr. Dunkin—If that ordinance be passed things will go on in the Custom-house and Post-office exactly as now, until other arrangements can be made by this Convention. There is nothing in the Ordinance to affect the dignity, honor and welfare of the State of South Carolina. We must keep the wheels of the Government going. The Constitution of the United States is not entirely abrogated by the Ordinance. What is legal tender in the payment of debts? Is it not gold and silver of the United States? In the case of clearing and entry of vessels, we are very liable to have the same confiscated.

Mr. Carroll—The present revenue would be continued till an act of the Legislature authorized otherwise.

Mr. Brown—There is no longer communication with the Government from which we are just separated.

Mr. Dunkin—The spirit of the ordinance must be temporarily sustained till we treat with the General Government.

Mr. Gregg—The President of the United States has thrown down the gauntlet in his Message. He has said that it was his duty to collect the revenue and that he would do it. On one side the Federal Government claims the right and declares its intention to execute the power of collecting revenue in our ports; on the other side, we have declared that we are free. I desire no compromise. Is it necessary to maintain the fifteen to thirty per cent. duties imposed by the Congress of the United States? Should these duties continue to be levied our people will suffer a terrible calamity. For carrying the mails let the present contracts be assumed by South Carolina instead of the United States.

Mr. Rhett—This great revolution must go on with as little danger as possible to the country. By making the Federal agents ours, the machinery will move on. The Federal laws of taxation must not exist over us. I trust that the present system of taxation has fallen forever.

Mr. Barnwell—We have seceded from the United States, and established our independence. We can't allow the United States to exercise authority over us any more. Let postal convenience be sacrificed if necessary. There never was anything purchased worth having, unless it cost a sacrifice.

Mr. Maseick said, in regard to the mail all, restrictions must be removed. Let us appoint our own officers. Let the Collector of the Port battle with the difficulties as they come.

At 3:40 P. M. the Convention took a recess to meet at Institute Hall at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of signing the ordinance.

As the Convention were leaving St. Andrew's Hall, the chimes of St. Michael's Episcopal Church pealed forth "Old Lang Syne" and other tunes.

DISPATCH FROM COLUMBIA.

Columbia, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Methodist Conference of this State have passed resolutions in favor of secession.

Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt has resigned his seat in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Ex-Governor McDonald, of Georgia, died at his residence at Marietta, on Wednesday night.

There were eleven new cases of small-pox here on Tuesday.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Orders have been issued to Major Anderson to *surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked.*

I am reliably informed that Major Anderson telegraphs here that *he had surrendered a large number of arms which had been removed from the arsenal to Fort Moultrie, to the authorities of Charleston*, on a demand being made for them. This was done *in obedience, as he says, to the spirit of orders he had received from Washington.*

An official dispatch, giving information of the passage of the ordinance of secession, was received this afternoon by President Buchanan. A number of Southern men were with him at the time, and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on hearing the news.

The news of the passage of the ordinance produced intense excitement in Congress to-day. The South Carolina members were congratulated by the Southern men. Gen. McQueen, who has been for years a consistent advocate of secession, was surrounded. They dine this evening with Trescott, and retire from Congress on Monday.

When the news reached the House of Representatives Garnet, of Virginia, was speaking in opposition to the Pacific Railroad bill, and availed himself of the opportunity to make the first allusion to it. One State, he said, had just left the Confederacy, and crowding events were hastening the departure of his own; and he notified gentlemen that Virginia would never consent to pay one cent of the three hundred millions of public debt proposed to be created by the bill. Little else is talked of in political circles to-night.

The Committee of Thirty again discussed, to-day, a proposition for dividing the Federal Territory between the sections. Hon. C. Francis Adams made an eloquent speech in opposition. It is believed the proposition will pass the Committee in a shape acceptable to the Conservative States. Dunn of Indiana, and Nelson of Tennessee, made strong Union speeches. A vote will be taken, to-morrow, on Rust's proposition.

The Senate Territorial Committee had under consideration, to-day, Thaddeus Hyatt's petition in behalf of Kansas, and indefinitely postponed it without action. All Territorial questions were postponed until after the House shall have acted.

Hon. D. Taggert announces that Gov. Curtin and Senator Cameron have pledged themselves to secure him the Philadelphia Collectorship or the Superintendency of the Mint.

Arrangements are being made, it is said, to secure the election of Hon. James K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, to the United States Senate.

The Pacific Railroad bill, which passed the House to-day, is one of the most important measures that ever came before Congress. Nearly all the Republicans and conservative Southern men voted for it. It was regarded as not only a great financial enterprise, but the argument was used that it was a peace measure, which will bind the Pacific and Atlantic States together firmly, and give Oregon and California to freedom in the future. Several California and Oregon men have been pressing it to the utmost here—among them Senator Baker; Dr. Rabe, Secretary of the California Pacific Railroad Convention; Judge Stout, of Oregon; Mr. Farewell, of the *Alta California*, and Mr. Simonton, Editor of the *Bulletin*, of San Francisco. Great credit is due to Mr. Curtis, the Chairman, and the other members of the House Committee. There is general rejoicing to-night among the Pacific Coast men. The main features of the bill are already well known.

Pugh's speech in the Senate to-day, in reply to Wade, was able in some respects, but lacked substantiation in facts. In point of clearness and boldness it does not compare with Wade's. The Republicans claim that it misrepresents Northern men. The galleries were densely crowded with spectators and the scene was exciting.

The House came near adjourning to-night till Monday, but the Republicans opposed and beat it.

When the dispatch came and it was announced that South Carolina had passed the ordinance of secession, and it was privately reported that South Carolina members remaining had prepared a farewell address, to be delivered to-morrow morning for the purpose of going out in a body and creating an impression. The Republicans immediately renewed the proposition to adjourn, and carried it, and the South Carolina members must wait till Monday to make their demonstration.

The case of Judge Watrous, reported in the House to-day, comes up the first of next week. The House will report an impeachment to the Senate, beyond a doubt.

The *Illinois State Journal* of the 17th inst. reached here to-night, containing an article written by the editor of the *Journal*, a nephew of the President elect, evidently written under Mr. Lincoln's own eye, saying:

"We feel indignant sometimes when we hear timid Republicans counseling an abandonment in part of Republican ground. We are asking for nothing that is not clearly right. We have done nothing wrong. We have nothing to apologize for—nothing to take back, as a party. We have fought a hard battle. We have come out of it victorious; and shall we now call back the routed, flying enemy, and basely surrender all we have gained? Never! Let us stand firm as the Eternal Hills upon the Republican Platform, and turn this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it. Some there are, who are counseling Mr. Lincoln to take into his Cabinet two or three gentlemen who do not agree with him politically. They do not know the man. Abraham Lincoln never betrayed a friend—never violated a promise, and will he do it now? He will carry out the policy of the Republican Party and the two millions who elected him."

This article has created quite a sensation among the Republicans, especially among those who regard it as an expression of Mr. Lincoln's sentiments.

Only three Republicans in the Committee of Thirty are doubtful: Corwin, of Ohio; Dunn, of Indiana; and Stratton, of New-Jersey. The rest are firm.

Mr. Hamlin goes home to-morrow, and will not return until he comes to assume his seat as Vice-President. His successor will be elected in January, and he will not resign until after that.

Washburne, of Maine, Governor elect, has gone.

Notwithstanding the injunction of secresy on the New-York caucus last night, the whole thing was divulged to the Associated Press by a member of the House, who says the injunction was removed after certain members left.

An informal meeting of the Pennsylvania Delegation took place this evening at the Avenue House. Several members have left for home, and consequently the caucus was not full. A discussion occurred regarding the position of the Republican Party regarding compromises with the South, and it was agreed that no compromises admitting the Constitution to extend Slavery to Territories, or looking to its protection there would be acceptable to the Republicans under any circumstances. The expression of opinion was very decided and firm.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A report that South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, was brought to the House at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It produced intense excitement among the members, and for a long time confused the proceedings.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton as Attorney-General, and those of Deputy Postmasters and other minor offices.

Among the most active workers in the House to-day for the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill were Dr. Rabe and Mr. Farwell, Editor of the *Alta California*. Senator Baker, of Oregon, was also busy engineering.

About $7,500,000 of the ten million loan has been paid in. Some of the large bidders for from $100,000 to $200,000 have deposited the entire amount.

The Select Committee of Thirty-three have as yet done nothing which excites particular interest, nor does there appear to be any curiosity respecting their secret movements.

About eighteen young ladies, just seceded from the seminaries in Pennsylvania and New-York, passed through Washington to-day, on their return to the South.

The report of the proceedings of the late Philadelphia Union meeting were presented by Mr. Florence, in the House, to day, and were referred to the Select Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The President announced the reception of the report of A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, from the Secretary of the Treasury. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Tariff bill, with a recommendation that it be postponed until the 4th of March next. Laid on the table.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to take up his resolution of inquiry.

A message was here received from the House, stating that they had passed the bill to supply the deficiency for the postal service of 1861.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, (Am.,) thought that the consideration of Mr. Clark's resolutions would take up too much time.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought there could be no objection to taking the resolutions up.

Mr. Hunter believed they would be the cause of considerable discussion.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) hoped that the friends of the Union would not allow any such resolutions to be considered. It would only add to the excitement, and destroy the little harmony left.

Mr. Clark said the rumors abroad did more to increase the excitement than anything else. He thought the resolutions were the best way to find out the truth of the whole matter. He had no desire to do anything to increase the excitement. He was for peace.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) objected to taking up the resolutions.

Mr. Hunter wanted to postpone until he could see if the Committee of Thirteen did anything to allay the excitement.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he supposed

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

£620,000 in Specie Received.

Opinions of the London Press on the American Financial Panic.

CAPTURE OF PEKING BY THE ALLIES.

FLIGHT OF THE CHINESE EMPEROR TO TARTARY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 P. M., on the 8th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Persia* has £620,000 in specie, consigned as follows:

J. H. Furichs & Co..	£2,000
A. Baxter	2,500
Belli & Co.	1,200
Thomas Scott	7,000
Geo. McAllister & Co., Philadelphia	1,000
Fr. Alexander	1,000
Geo. Moke & Co.	10,000
D. Terrance & Co., Montreal	5,000
D. & P. Kingsland and Sutton & Co.	3,600
Fred. Spring	1,000
Cashier Bk. of Amer.	5,000
F. F. DuFais	1,500
Henry A. Richard	650
Brigham & Paisons	2,000
P. Speyer & Co.	15,000
Gilpecke, Hentzen & Co.	5,000
Corse, Pratt & Co.	354
Cragin & Co.	£2,000
Brown, Bros. & Co.	113,800
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	13,000
Aldrichs & Co.	1,000
August Belmont & Co.	165,000
Merchants' Bank	50,000
H. A. Johnson & Co.	2,200
W. A. Lale & Co.	800
Camman & Co.	1,500
W. R. Anderson	5,000
M. Morgan & Sons	40,000
Walsh, Carver & Chase	1,000
W. H. S. Mali & Co.	1,000
Geo. S. Sherman & Co.	670
T. Nicholson & Co.	2,080
F. Macdonald & Co.	2,425
Ludwig Mac & Co.	4,000
Wm. Depew	977
Geo. McAllister	2,500
Williams & Simon	10,000

The *Bremen* arrived at Southampton on the 6th, and the *Kangaroo* and *North American* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 7th inst.

There is no political news.

The London *Daily News* states that a proposal had been made to the French Government to subsidise a line of steamers between Galway and a French port, with a view to the conveyance of mails from France to America *via* Galway; and that, should the application be acceded to, it is proposed to reinforce the Galway line with the vessels belonging to the Anglo-Suso Brazilian Steam Company, which is now being wound up. Private letters from Paris deny the probability of the Galway Company obtaining a contract from the French Government.

The London *Morning Post* professes to have good authority for announcing that the Princess ALICE is certainly betrothed to His Grand Ducal Highness Prince LOUIS, of Hesse.

The same journal says that the Police are now in a position to establish a *prima facie* case against a certain person in regard to the late extraordinary child murder at Road. In a few weeks they hope to have so matured their case as to be able to apply for judicial assistance.

Mr. DISRAELI had been making a long speech at a clerical meeting against the repeal of the Church rates and in favor of the maintenance of the National Church as a State institution.

The London *Times* asks whether it is a fact that the *Hero* lost nearly one hundred men, and the *Ariadne* over forty, during the visit of the Prince of Wales to America, and remarks if this be so it does not look like the naval paradise which Admirals describe.

Negotiations were progressing favorably at Paris for a commercial treaty between France and Belgium. When terminated, negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and the Zollverein are to be opened.

The Emperor Napoleon had returned to Compiegne, accompanied by Prince METTERNICH, the Austrian Envoy.

King VICTOR EMANUEL had taken his departure from Palermo for Naples. The Sicilians made extraordinary manifestations of their sympathy for the King, who was very well satisfied with his reception.

At Caserta, on the 28th November, a fight took place between the English volunteers and the Garribaldians, and resulted in loss of life on both sides. This lead to the disbandment of the English legion. Naples letters speak of the discredit thrown on the English name by the disgraceful proceeding of many of the Volunteers and their officers.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "It is expected that a levy of 150,000 men will be made in Southern Italy." The *Patrie* adds: "The Hungarian Legion is being actively organized."

Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, announce that they are now paying the interest on the Roman loan due 1st December.

It is reported that at a Cabinet Council at Vienna on the 29th ult., a proposition for putting all Hungary under martial law was seriously discussed.

Excitement in Hungary was spreading, and a report was current that a Hungarian Committee at Milan intend to make an offer of the Crown of Hungary to Prince NAPOLEON.

As Gen. O'DONNELL was quitting the Spanish Senate Chamber, on the 7th, he was wounded in the shoulder by a pistol-shot. The assassin, whose name is IMAZ, was immediately arrested. He is known to be a man of extreme opinions.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Marquis DE LAVALETTE, the French Ambassador, insists on the extension of the French occupation of Syria. The Porte refuses to accede to this demand. The other Ambassadors maintain, apparently, a neutral attitude. FUAD PASHA will remain in Syria during the Winter."

A later dispatch says: "The French Ambassador continues to urge the extension of the French occupation of Syria. Petitions to that effect are being got up by the French agents amongst the Christians of Damascus and Beyrout."

Vessels laden with ammunition had been seized on the Danube.

The Financial Crisis in America.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the Times' City Article.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

About 70,000 sovereigns were drawn from the Bank to-day to be sent to New-York by the *Persia* on Saturday. Notes for about £40,000 have also been sent to be exchanged for sovereigns for the same purpose at the Liverpool branch. Some bar gold will likewise be sent from London, but this will not be withdrawn from the Bank. Altogether, the total seems not likely to be less than £200,000; so that, with previous remittances, the aggregate dispatched this week will about equal the total drain from New-York in which the panic had its origin. As there will also have been several arrivals at New-York from California in the interval, some important results may be expected from the influx.

A telegram to the 24th of November (one day later,) from New-York, announces that the banks had discounted freely, and that there was a further revival of confidence. The rate of exchange for banker's bills ranged between 103 and 105. Erie railway stock was unaltered at 31; Illinois Central had improved from 58 to 60, and New-York Central from 76¾ to 77½. A few failures had occurred, but none of any importance. The news of the advance in the Bank of England rate to 5 and 6 per cent. had not arrived out.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The English funds have been steady to-day, with a tendency to firmness, and the transactions have been rather numerous, this being the last day for transfers in Consols and India Stock previous to the dividend in January. Consols have ranged during the day at 93⅞ to 94, and the tone of the market gradually became strong towards the close. Money, however, for short loans was again in more demand at 3½ per cent., and at the Bank the applications were rather numerous.

The report of the Liverpool Cotton Market for the week shows a steady business, prices closing with renewed firmness, after an occasional decline of ⅛d. ₩ ℔.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post.

About 80,000 sovereigns were taken from the Bank to-day for transmission to Liverpool, to be shipped by the *Persia* to New-York, and it is believed that a much larger sum will be drawn from the Liverpool branch. The insurances for specie by this vessel have been so numerous as to cause an advance in the premium from the usual rate of 6s. 8d. to 10s. ₩ cent.

The letters from New-York to-day represent the money panic to be virtually at an end. On the 23d, the day before the departure of this mail, the market had become much easier; but if a change in the conduct of the New-York banks had not taken place, a number of sweeping failures would inevitably have been announced, which would have forced these institutions also to suspend. All fear on the subject had now ceased, and the only contingencies apprehended as likely to create a revival of distrust consisted in the possibility of very bad news coming from England, or of any fresh and unexpected display of violence in the South. From the first the idea that the crisis would cause some terrible alarm on this side has been one of the causes that have checked recovery. It was still thought that, with the exception of those of New-Orleans, the whole of the Southern Banks would suspend specie payments, but it was seen that this, instead of causing pressure in New-York, would hasten the accumulation of gold in that City. Already the exchanges at all points were in its favor, and, as the suspension of the Philadelphia Banks has been confirmed, and those of Pittsburgh—the Birmingham of America—have followed, together with some in the State of New-Jersey, there is every prospect of a glut of gold such as has never previously been experienced. Not only will the California arrivals steadily continue, but it appears that £200,000 was expected from Havana, the houses in the Cuban trade having written to their correspondents requesting their support, while it must also be borne in mind that, supposing the shipments by the *Persia*, to-morrow, to be equal to the amount anticipated, the aggregate forwarded for this country alone during the present week will actually exceed the entire extent of the original drain from New-York to the South. It is unquestionable that, owing to the magnitude of the grain exportations, the supply of bills on England is likely to continue unprecedentedly large, but there is no reason to suppose that, in the absence of panic, the exchange would have fallen to any very low point, and consequently, now that the panic is over, and an influx of gold is taking place on a gigantic scale, it is difficult to assume that respectable drawers will consent any longer to submit to very heavy sacrifices. Recently it was gold that was in demand, but by the time our gold gets out, bills may possibly be the articles most sought. Under these circumstances many persons express surprise at the shipments now being made by the merchants of London and Liverpool, especially as the experience of 1857 must be fresh in their minds. The news of that panic arrived here about the middle of October. £72,600 was forthwith sent out by the *Baltic* steamer, the *Persia* took about £200,000, and these sums were followed by a few others. On the 16th of November, that is to say, within a month, we had advices that 20,000 of the sovereigns sent out by the *Baltic* had been sent back by the next return steamer, and from that time we continued steadily to receive large sums until, in the middle of December, we imported from America, in one week alone, a total of more than £860,000.

From the City Article of the Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The course of the Funds continues favorable, despite an increased demand for money and the accelerated flow of gold to America. The market was chiefly influenced to-day by the effects of the recent absorption of stock by the Court of Chancery, combined with the other investments which usually precede the closing of the transfer-books. Consols for the account have experienced a fresh rise of ⅛ per cent., which was well maintained up to the close of business. It is probable that more animation would have been exhibited but for the fear that the efforts of the American market to relieve itself by attracting a steady current of specie will yet lead to increased stringency here. British railway stocks were rather flatter this afternoon, yet retain great strength, *bona fide* holders refraining from selling. The improvement in Brazilian and in Grand Trunk Railway shares was fully supported, and American descriptions were very firm.

From the City Article of the Morning Post.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The English funds continue buoyant, the recent exceptional purchases by the Chancery Broker having rendered the market somewhat scarce of stock for delivery previous to the shutting of the transfer books for Consols and other stocks, which takes place to-morrow. Speculation is, however, rife for the next account. It is observed that the notice at the Bank, that it will lend money during the time the books are shut at 5 per cent. on Government securities, denotes caution, since it is usual to make loans on these securities at ½ per cent. under the minimum charged for bills; and the price should therefore be only 4½ per cent. Gold continues to be taken for America: about £50,000 in sovereigns was withdrawn from the Bank to-day, irrespective of withdrawals from the Liverpool branch, which are stated to be taking place daily; and it is by no means certain, even should the political excitement in the United States subside, that the exchanges will recover much above their present line of 105 to 106.

From the City Articles of the Morning Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Later advices from America have been received by the *Prince Albert*, which arrived off Galway yesterday, but we have nothing but meagre telegraphic dispatches, which inform us that the panic was over and stocks were advancing, but all the banks south of Philadelphia had suspended specie payments, and the consequence was immediate relief to the Money market and mercantile interests. The suspension of specie payments rendered the demand for specie less urgent, and it may have the effect of preventing large shipments from this side, but we are inclined to think, *as a matter of precaution*, a considerable amount will be sent during the present week; but, as it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the exact amount until after the vessel sails, we can only form an estimate of what will be sent from what we hear, and we should say that about £250,000, in addition to the £118,000 already sent, will be forwarded this week, which, we hope, will be sufficient to rectify the exchange against England.

Although all the telegrams affirm that the panic in the United States was subsiding, the best informed Americans in this country seem to think a very grave crisis is at hand, and that when men's passions are excited to the pitch they now are in the United States (of which we in England have happily no conception) there is no calculating what may happen. The present crisis, however, arises at a time when America is in a state of unparalled prosperity, and there is no doubt the balance of trade is, if anything, against the country. Shipments of corn and cotton are being hurried on in large quantities, and the low prices of some of the American Stocks will induce purchases from this side. The telegrams to-day inform us that Illinois Central has risen $5, but it must rise considerably higher before the price is on a level with prices in this country. These circumstances all tend to to keep the exchange against this country. If political agitation ensues, and is carried to anything like the extremity threatened, there will be less consumption of our manufactures, and therefore we are not over-sanguine that the exchange on England will permanently recover to the rate it was (109) before this violent political agitation arose.

THURSDAY EVENING.—About 50,000 sovereigns have been taken from the Bank to-day, for shipment to America by the *Persia*, and, from all we can hear, at least 300,000 more, in coin and bullion, will be sent by her. It is very probable that the gold by the *Suffolk*, from Melbourne, valued at abbout £270,000, will form a portion of the gold sent. This is the opinion to-day—to-morrow a portion of these shipments may be countermanded. So long as the bullion is not taken from the Bank of England, we shall not find the transmission of gold to the United States alter materially the value of money; but if, unhappily, the drain should assume large proportions, and be withdrawn from the Bank, of course there is no alternative but a rise in the Bank rate of discount. We do not expect anything of the sort at present, and if it turns out true that the banks of the United States have for the most part suspended specie payments, of course gold will not be required there, and will shortly return to this country; but we must bear in mind that the par of exchange is about 109, and the last accounts bring it at 103 to 105, which, of course, leaves a very large margin of profit.

In 1857 there was apparently an equally large margin, and large shipments were made from this country; the banks, however, had in the meantime suspended specie payments, and the result was that there was no use for the gold, and it was reshipped to this country by the next packet. But it must be borne in mind that the indebtedness of America to this country was much greater in 1857 than at present—if, indeed, the balance is not now *against* this country—and this will make all the difference. We draw attention to these circumstances, for we cannot altogether dismiss from our minds that the present crisis in the United States may be more serious than is generally anticipated. The main fact to be kept in view is the exchange, the par of which is 109, and the present rate 103 to 105, and so long as this lasts gold will continue to be shipped from this country.

The demand for discount at the Bank of England to-day was moderate; a very active demand took place in Lombard-street at 4⅞ and 5 per cent.

From the City Article of the Morning Star.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The private advices from New-York by the *Bremen* are almost uniform in their expression of opinion that the panic is over, but they anticipate a period of considerable difficulty lest the transmission of gold from this side should cause a stringent money market here. When these letters were written the news had had not reached of the advance in the minimum to 5 per cent., and still less of that which took place two days afterwards to 6 per cent., through the drain created by the operations of the Bank of France. It is apprehended that this intelligence would produce a further adverse effect upon the exchanges, even if it should not revive in a more severe form than before the sentiment of panic. The transmission of gold which the writers appeared to anticipate with alarm has now fairly set in. What its effects here may be cannot yet be foreseen, but it is clear that, if the movement continue, they cannot be otherwise than important. Already £500,000 or more has been sent, and there are no immediate signs of the demand falling off. Under all the circumstances, it is evident that some time must elapse before business between this country and the United States can resume its ordinary course, especially as the exchanges are extremely adverse. We can only repeat what we have said several times during this disturbance, that the difficulties of the situation are such that it would be unwise to calculate upon any immediate improvement.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following, from the London *Times* of the 8th inst., are the latest quotations of American Securities:

Latest in American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₩ cent. red.	94 @ 96	
United States 5 ₩ cent. red. 1874.	92½ @ 93½	
Virginia State, 5 ₩ cent.	78 @ 82	
Do. 6 ₩ cent	75 @ 80	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875.	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875.	87 @ 88	88¾¼dis.
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	27½ @ 26½dis	27 7½ 6½
Do. do. all paid	72 @ 74	73
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ cent. conv., 1869	89 @ 90	90
Do. (s'g f'd) 8 ₩ ct. 1st m., 1882	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	55 @ 60	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7 ₩ c. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. 1864	91 @ 93x.c.	91½ 2
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. (s. f.) 1876	95 @ 97	
Do. 7 ₩ c. con bs. 1876	95 @ 97	
Do. $100 shares	79 @ 81	80
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7₩c. '67	91 @ 93	91½
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₩ cent., 1859,	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7₩c., '83, assent.	79 @ 81	80
Do. Bonds, 7₩c., '62, '71, '75, do.	60 @ 65	
Do. shares, assented	35½ @ 36½	36 35½6¼
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1865	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1872	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st m., 6 ₩ cent., convert.	90 @ 91	90½ 90
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₩ cent., ster.	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	37
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₩ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

The Constitutional Changes in France.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM COUNT DE PERSIGNY.

The following is the text of the circular addressed by the Count DE PERSIGNY, the new Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects:

MONSIEUR LE PREFET—In taking possession of the high post to which the confidence of the Emperor has called me, I have first of all to claim all your support, for the nobler the spectacle given to us by the Imperial act of the 24th of November, the more ought the internal administration of the country to be inspired with generous ideas.

Here is a Prince who, after having received the powers of the nation to reëstablish public order at home and the greatness of the country abroad, is the first to appeal to the wishes and opinion of France. Scarcely is he victorious over enemies at home and abroad, when he introduces into our institutions improvements which are a proof of his confidence in the country.

The picture of that first portion of his reign will form a bright period in our history. Called by the voice of a whole people to place himself at the head of a society upset, fallen into chaos and anarchy, he sets courageously to work, and in a few years he restores order among men and things to such a point, that never did such prosperity prevail in any epoch of our history.

Then, when that great labor is scarcely terminated at home, he is led by the situation of Europe to undertake one no less important abroad, to restore France to that high position to which she has a right. Despite sombre prophecies that he will be carried away by war beyond the limit of the real interests of France, his wisdom, equal to his courage, stops him at that limit; and thus, not only has he reëstablished, to the advantage of our security, the disturbed equilibrium of Europe, but he has opened to the world a new era of peace and prosperity.

Finally, to complete this picture, persuaded that his true calling is not only to place his name by the side of that of the glorious founder of his race, but to assure the destinies of the country, he now prepares it for the noble and peaceful exercise of the liberties the development of which the popular throne of the NAPOLEONS will protect.

Monsieur le Préfet, if I recall to your mind the great features of our present history, it is not that you may make them the subject of official communications to the populations of your Department. Proud of having themselves found in so wonderful a manner, on the 10th of December, the lost thread of our own destinies, they need no one to read in their hearts the great pages of the empire which they have founded. All that I wish is to make you understand in what spirit I claim your assistance.

Convinced that the liberties of a country can never be developed unless the State itself enjoys the most perfect security, I ask of you to be always as firm in maintaining public order, and as vigilant, if necessary, in keeping an eye upon (*surveiller*) the enemies of the State; but I recommend you at the same time not to neglect anything to complete the work of conciliation between parties. Many honorable and distinguished men of former Governments, while they render homage to the Emperor for the great things which he has accomplished, still keep aloof, from a sentiment of personal dignity. Show them the respect which they deserve; neglect no occasion to induce them to turn their knowledge and experience to the advantage of their country, and remind them that while it is noble to maintain the worship of remembrances, it is still more noble to be of service to their country.

And now, M. le Préfet, that we are to commence working together for the good of the State, I ask you to put aside all personal considerations, which but too often embarrass great affairs. Always give me your opinion frankly, with that independence of character which constitutes the true servant of the State; consequently without thinking whether you will please or offend. Remember that a functionary of the civil order, like the soldier who exposes his life for his country, must know how, if necessary, to brave an undeserved disgrace. But do not fear that you will be judged without a hearing, and still less that I shall shield my responsibility behind yours. Nor must you fear that, while you are courageously devoting yourselves for the public interests, you will remain at a distance, exposed without defence to the resentment of unsatisfied ambitions. However, you will soon receive instructions upon important points of policy and administration, and I shall have an opportunity of making an appeal to your zeal and devotion. Accept, &c.

The Minister of the Interior,
DE PERSIGNY.

Horrible Murder in a Railway Carriage.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 7.

A dreadful murder has been committed in a railway carriage, on the person of one of the most eminent Magistrates of the Court of Paris, which has caused extraordinary excitement and consternation. At first there was an impression that M. POINSOT, who is the President of the Imperial Court, was the victim of an assassin who had taken this means of satiating his revenge for some public or private wrong done to him; but the actual circumstances were as follows: On the arrival, yesterday, at the station of the train Mullhouse, the lifeless body of the lamented gentleman was found in the compartment of one of the carriages. The deceased had, it is said, arrived from the Champagne Districts, where he owns several valuable properties. He entered the train the previous evening at Troyes, and took his place in a first-class carriage, which was empty. An individual appears to have entered the same compartment sometime afterwards, and got out at another station, without his departure having given rise to the slightest suspicion. Such, at least, is the rumor which prevails, for until a judicial inquiry takes place no reliable details can be obtained respecting the facts which preceded, accompanied or followed the crime. It is, however, generally believed that robbery was the sole motive for its commission. It was on opening the compartment yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, when the train arrived, for the purpose of collecting the tickets of the passengers, that one of the Company's servants of the *Chemin de fer de l'Est* perceived the body of M. POINSOT lying bathed in blood. No time was lost in acquainting the family of the deceased with the lamentable event, as well as the judicial authorities. The Procureur-General and the Procureur-Imperial, and the Prefect of Police, as well as the heads of the municipal police and of safety, immediately proceeded to the Strasbourg station to commence the necessary investigation. It has subsequently been ascertained beyond doubt that the murdered gentleman had been robbed, and his watch torn from his waistcoat pocket. It is supposed that the crime must have been committed before the arrival of the train at Noisy-le-Sec station. A lady, who was in an adjoining compartment, states that she heard some cries before that station was passed. The body was lying on the jars containing the hot water with which the carriages are supplied; and the reason the murder was not sooner discovered was that the murderer had taken care to draw down the window blind intended to exclude the light during the night. It is reported that near to Noisy the traces of footsteps have been discovered, indicating that the murderer had leapt out at that station while the train was being slowed in order to receive the mail bags.

Unfortunately, railway management in France, as it is in England, is still behind both Belgium and Germany. In both these countries a passenger has the means of stopping the train at any minute; and had such means of calling for aid been available to M. POINSOT, either his life would have been saved, or at all events the murderer would have been caught red-handed.

Italian Affairs.

LAST PROTEST OF FRANCIS II.

Another protest by FRANCIS the Second, in the shape of a circular to his Ambassadors at foreign Courts, had been issued. It is dated Gaeta, Nov. 12. The circular, while admitting that the King's army was demoralized by pernicious doctrines, and that treason had penetrated even to the Court and Council, contends that the King would have achieved a triumphal return to his capitol had not "a perjured and disloyal sovereign interfered to prevent it." The King complains of the apathy of European sovereigns, but pays a compliment to the Emperor NAPOLEON, who showed a generous disposition, for which loyal and monarchial England reproached him bitterly. Till lately the King cherished a hope that the Conferences at Warsaw would have led to a European Congress, but the Powers think more of their private animosities than of the great principles of order, and the security of thrones. The tone of the dispatch does not indicate a prolonged occupation of Gaeta.

VICTOR EMANUEL TO THE SICILIANS.

The papers publish the following proclamation of King VICTOR EMANUEL to the Sicilians:

People of Sicily! My soul is deeply affected as I set my foot on this famous island, over which formerly, as an omen of the present destinies of Italy, one of my ancestors was called to reign, and which in our own days chose my lamented brother for its king, and now by universal suffrage invites me to extend to it the benefits of a free existence and of a national unity.

Great things have been achieved in a short lapse of time—great things are yet to be accomplished; but I trust that, with the aid of God and of the virtue of the Italian people, we shall be able to bring to an end our magnanimous enterprise. The Government I here come to inaugurate is to be one of regeneration and concord. It will sincerely respect religion, and maintain in their integrity the most ancient prerogatives, which are the glory of the Sicilian Church and the stronghold of civil power. It will found an Administration which will build up again the moral principles of a well-ordered society, and by an incessant economical progress restore the fertility of the soil, the commerce, the maritime activity of the country, and thus turn to the common profit of all those gifts which Providence has so freely lavished on this privileged land.

Sicilians! Your history is the recital of great deeds and generous daring. Now is the time for you, as for all Italians, to show Europe that if we knew how to conquer by valor our independence and freedom, we also are able to preserve them by the union of our minds and by our civil virtues.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

G. B. CASSINIS, the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Grace, Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.
PALERMO, Dec. 1.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

There following letter is dated Gaëta, 1st December:

The is not the slightest noise from the Piedmontese lines—not a shot from them. We cannot explain the present respite, but I suppose we shall hereafter be fully repaid. It is believed that the Piedmontese have erected batteries armed with mortars and cannon, but at a great distance, and that they are waiting for more rifled cannon to begin from all together. We continue to fire at short intervals, whenever we can perceive any collection of troops. The firing was lively on Tuesday night, and several of the Princes were in the batteries at midnight. The Piedmontese expected a sortie last Saturday night, and they concealed a large infantry force in the suburbs, with some artillery and a squadron of cavalry. There was no sortie, but they experienced a deluge of rain, with plenty of shot and shell. We have not, however, been able to ascertain the amount of their losses. It will be necessary, perhaps, to burn the suburb which shelters the enemy, but the King hesitates to do so. The Piedmontese Bersaglieri who were captured during the battle of the 12th of November have been exchanged for five priests and four surgeons who were made prisoners at Capua when that place surrendered. Gen. SALZANO quitted this on board the steamer *Avenir* for Civita Vecchia, together with 50 soldiers and the families of some officers, but the steamer was obliged to return here by bad weather. She sailed again on Tuesday, but SALZANO remained here, and I do not know when he intends to quit us. BERTOLINI has succeeded in being replaced on the general staff. The spirit of our troops is much better than it was three weeks since, but life is dull at Gaeta, as there is no kind of amusement whatever. The Piedmontese, it is said, are equally dull at Mola and at Bourg, and they do not look forward with pleasure to their encampment during the Winter, before Gaeta, although the weather is not so severe as the English and French troops found it in the trenches before Sebastopol. I have seen the report of Gen. Bosco on the sortie which was made on the morning of the 29th. The General states that he fully accomplished the object of the sortie, having ascertained the position of the enemy. He admits, however, that the Piedmontese gallantly followed the retreating Neapolitans to the very walls of the fortress, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the batteries. Our loss is set down at two killed and nine wounded; among the latter five officers. Lieut.-Col. MIGY, with whom I was personally acquainted, died last night of his wounds. He was one of the best officers in the Neapolitan army.

LATEST BY THE PERSIA.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 9.

A Foreign Office telegram says that the allies have captured Peking; that the Emperor's Summer palace had been sacked and immense spoils taken, and that the Emperor had fled to Tartary.

PARKS and LOCK, the English prisoners, had returned. Two others had died from ill treatment. Two more are still unaccounted for.

The allies are to Winter in Peking and Tien-tsin.

PARIS, Saturday—3½ P. M.

Bourse firm; Rentes closed at 69f. 15c., or about the same as yesterday.

NAPLES, Saturday, Dec. 8.

King VICTOR EMANUEL arrived yesterday, and will remain here a fortnight. A dispatch received from the camp before Gaeta, dated the evening of the 6th inst., states that a trial had been made of the Cavelli Battery against the fortress of Gaeta, with terrible effect.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The French Government is about to grant an amnesty to the journals suspended for previous infractions of the Press Law.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert* arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, from Madeira, whither she had conveyed the Empress of Austria.

The Paris *Pays* announces that the Emperor of Austria is about to annul the Concordat with Rome.

The funds are again better to-day, having been influenced by repurchases to cover the accounts of previous speculative sellers. A fresh rise of ⅛ per cent has occurred, and the market is firm in character. In the share market firmness is likewise observable.

The marriage of the Princess ALICE with Prince LOUIS of Hesse Darmstadt is definitely settled, and will be solemnized during the coming season in London.

The sentence of death on ANNE PADFIELD has been commuted to penal servitude for life. Her inculpations of other persons have no foundation.

The installation of the Duke of Newcastle as Knight of the Garter, will take place at Windsor on the 17th inst.

The Empress of the French, accompanied by the Duke of Athol, visited the Cattle Show in Baker-street yesterday.

The Government of VICTOR EMANUEL offered to be responsible for that part of the public debt of Rome which falls to the territory occupied by Sardinia. The Cabinet of Cardinal ANTONELLI met these overtures with peremptory refusal.

The number of deputies to the Parliament of Italy from the Neapolitan provinces is to be 114.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons has published a very sharp pastoral letter in reply to the circular of M. BILLAULT on the subject of subscriptions to the Pope.

Count PERSIGNY's circular to the Prefects is received with almost universal favor by the Paris journals.

A St. Petersburgh letter says the decree emancipating the Russian peasants has been signed by the Emperor ALEXANDER, and that it is to be promulgated on the 1st of January.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that no real concessions are likely to be made to the Austro-German Provinces so long as Count RECHBERG is at the head of affairs. The same writer asserts that the state of things in Hungary is to all intents and purposes revolutionary.

It is reported at Paris that the new Minister of the Interior is anxious for the repeal of the laws of general safety, passed after the attempt of ORSINI, and for a more liberal mode of dealing with the Press.

VIENNA, Saturday.

King FRANCIS II. has concluded a loan at Vienna.

The Neapolitan Army in the Roman territory has diminished to 8,000 men.

NAPLES, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Reactionary disturbances have taken place at Cascita, occasioned by royalist agents and a portion of the inhabitants. These manifestations were followed by a serious counter manifestation. The whole Garibaldian army hastened to the spot to crush the mob. About 100 persons were arrested and several of the ringleaders shot. Numbers of the inhabitants have taken flight.

The City of Aversa has also risen in insurrection against the Garibaldians, who, however, remained masters.

The Cardinal Archbishop having arrived at Naples, manifestations against him took place before his palace. Some shouted, "The Pope forever;" others "GARIBALDI forever." A riot then ensued—the mob besieged the palace and attempted to set it on fire. The disorder lasted eighteen hours, and only terminated when the Archbishop appeared on the balcony holding the Italian tri-colored flag.

It is rumored that the Government is about to contract a loan on account of public works.

PARIS, SATURDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* publishes a long circular addressed by Count PERSIGNY to the Prefects, explaining in what spirit he intends to use the discretionary power conferred upon him by the Press Law. Count PERSIGNY examines the English laws and Courts on their severity for all attacks against the Crown and State. He also mentions the great liberty enjoyed by the English Press of discussing all acts of the Government. M. DE PERSIGNY then says: If all parties and all writers, respecting the wish of the French people, only desire liberty of the Press, to maintain the prosperity of the State they have liberty of the Press in France as in England, and the law becomes a dead letter.

Let the abuses in society or the Government be disclosed—let the acts of the Administration be discussed, and injustice be revealed; but should parties endeavor to overthrow the State and dynasty, the law will not permit discussion, and the system of warnings will then be enforced. The Minister concludes thus: "I declare that, although disposed not to flinch before any responsibity in prohibiting attacks by the Press against the State, on the other side, I shall not consult any private considerations in the resolution which I shall take to encourage the habit of free discussion France."

NAPLES, Friday, Dec. 7.

A reactionary movement has taken place at Sora, but public order has been reëstablished.

A grand military review will take place to-morrow.

MADRID, Friday.

The *Correspondencia Autograf* gives a denial to the report of the organization of thirteen battalions of volunteers in Catalonia.

The garrison of Tetuan will be replaced by troops from the Peninsula.

The Paris correspondent of the *Weekly Register*, (a Roman Catholic paper,) says the Pope has written to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, asking him to resign his place as Grand Almoner and member of the Privy Council. The Cardinal has replied that if he resigned his civil offices, he would resign his See also. The Pope ceased to insist.

The Abbe MARET has offered his resignation to the Emperor, who replied that he should make no fresh appointments till Rome had accepted his.

The Bishop of Versailles sought an interview with the Emperor to try and make him feel the woes of the Church, and to remind him of the end of his uncle. The Emperor listened to him patiently, with his cigar in his mouth, and at last said: "Monseigneur, your distress does you credit, but the temporal power is no longer compatible with our civilization, and we must put an end to it, as I put out my cigar."

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 8—Noon.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The advices received on Monday, of the heavy money pressure in the United States, caused great dullness here, and the demand, for several days, was very limited. Although there was some little revival of inquiry, yesterday, the market was so freely supplied that a decline in nearly all classes of American, of ⅛d. ₩ ℔., was submitted to." Other descriptions of Cotton are dull, and generally rather easier.

The week's sales foot up 49,360 bales, of which speculators took 3,320, and exporters 2,690 bales. Yesterday (Friday) the business was estimated at about 8,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export, the market closing steadily at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Orleans	6⅞d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	6 13-16d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

Stock on hand, 579,620 bales, including 450,300 American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There has been a steadier feeling since Tuesday, with a more general inquiry, but it has not led to any extension of business.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report heavy imports, which have attracted buyers and led to more business. Flour yesterday was in fair demand and 6d.@1s. dearer—but some say there was no actual advance—quotations 27s.@31s. Wheat on Tuesday was 2d.@3d. lower, but yesterday with a large business this decline was nearly recovered. Red ranges 11s.@12s. 9d., and White 12s.@13s. 9d. Indian Corn dull at a further decline of 6d. ₩ quarter, but rather more inquired for at the close. Mixed 36s. 6d.; Yellow 36s.@37s.; White 39s.@41s.

PROVISIONS—Beef depressed and lower, and still difficult of sale. Pork slow at 57s. 6d.@60s. for old. Bacon quiet. Cheese firm. Lard quiet for want of stock. Tallow unchanged; sales at from 57s.@59s., as quality.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* quotes: Ashes steady; Pots, 28s. 6d., with retail sales at 29s.; Pearls very scarce with retail sales at 29s. 6d. Sugars inactive and easier, the decline from the highest point being 6d.@1s. Coffee quiet, but floating cargoes in more demand. Rice very quiet but without material alteration. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 6s. 6d., and of coarse Philadelphia at 9s. American Linseed Cakes, £11 ₩ ton. Fish Oils steady; sales of Cod at £37, and Sperm at £104. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Resin dull and lower; Common, 5s. 3d. down to 5s.; medium and fine difficult to move. Spirits of Turpentine dull, and prices have declined to 33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report BREADSTUFFS steady, notwithstanding liberal supplies of foreign. White American WHEAT, 60s.@64s.; red, 55s.@60s. FLOUR, 27s.@30s. IRON dull at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pig, 51s. 6d. SUGARS very quiet, but steady. RICE very dull and rather easier. COFFEE quiet, and rather cheaper for Ceylon. LINSEED CAKES quieter for American; New-York bbls., £11 15@$12; Boston bags, £11 10@£11 15. FISH OILS dull; Sperm, £101 @£102. LINSEED OIL dull, at 29s@29s. 3d. TALLOW quiet, at 60s. for Y. C. TEA dull; Congou, 1s 2d.@1s. 2½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 32s.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Specie Arrived by the Quaker City—Supposed Departure of the Spanish Fleet for Mexico—Effect of the Commercial Crisis in Havana and Measures to Meet it.

The United States Mail steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana on the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, arrived off the bar on Wednesday night, but in consequence of heavy rain and fog did not come up to the City till the morning.

The *Quaker City* has encountered severe weather, with a very heavy gale from Cape Hatteras to Sandy Hook, from the northward.

The *Quaker City* brings $107,718 in specie, consigned as follows:

R. Santos, 1 bar silver	$500
Yznaga, Del Valle & Co., 6 bags doubloons	41,060
Eladio Rubira, 1 bag and 1 case doubloons	12,917
M. Morgan & Sons, 3 bags	16,000
Francis Skiddy, 24 packages	20,400
J. H, Ledgerwood & Co., 1 bag	2,099
P. N. Spofford, 2 packages	3,094
Beikel Brothers, 1 package	500
Charles Mayar, 2 boxes	2,100
D. Deshon & Son, 1 bag	1,644
E. Goulard, 1 package	1,166
Guiet, Savoy & Co., 1 package	2,550
P. T. Barnum, 1 package	510
Order, 1 package	1,020
Carrington & Co., 1 package	476
Wells, Fargo & Co., 2 packages	1,682
Total	$107,718

The health of Havana was good, and the weather fine.

On the 13th inst., the Spanish fleet stationed at the port of Havana (consisting of seven steamers and frigates) steamed out of the port, under command of the Admiral, for a short trip to sea, to exercise the crew. At the day of sailing of the *Quaker City*, they had not returned, a rumor being in circulation of their having sailed for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Business of all kinds in Havana, since last report, remains without improvement. Several meetings had been held by the merchants of Havana, by order of the Captain-General, to devise some method to improve commercial affairs, and give a greater unanimity.

The Government, to give a greater relief to the business community, had authorized the Spanish Bank to issue $4,000,000 in paper, $2,000,000 to be put in immediate circulation, the balance to follow, if necessary, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum. The latter amount had been taken at once in Havana.

Amusements did not appear to be affected by the unfavorable state of business. Italian and Spanish opera were given at the Tacon Theatre every night—the sisters NATALIE making a success in "Norma," they being well received. CHARINI's Circus was well attended at every performance. NIXON, with his Royal Circus, arrived on the 13th, from New-Orleans, and would open at the Villanueva Theatre on the evening of the 15th.

Sugar quotations are as follows: Whites, common trains, 11½@13½ reals; Browns, Nos. 10@12, 8¼@8¾ reals. Stock on hand, 30,000 boxes, against same number of boxes in '58 and '59, at same dates. Molasses—none on hand of old crop. Freights—nothing offering to the United States.

Exchanges—London, 13½ to 14½ premium; New-York, 60 days, 3@7 ₩ cent. premium; New-York, sight, 7@10 ₩ cent. premium; New-Orleans, 7@10 ₩ cent. premium.

The steamship *Habana* had arrived from New-Orleans; the *Catawba*, from Charleston; and the *Star of the West*, from New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860.

The fourth cargo of Africans, to which allusion was made in my last letter, has been landed at Trinidad de Cuba, but as it would not exactly answer not to occasionally capture a few, so as to give an appearance of an endeavor to put a stop to the Slave-trade, three hundred and sixty of them were taken possession of by the Spanish authorities [illegible] will, of course, be declared *emancipados*. I may leave a word or two to say about this system of apprenticing the captured Africans in Cuba, but must defer them to a subsequent letter, time pressing me too closely this morning.

A few days ago, Capt. FULTON, of the Scotch brig *Surprize*, got into one of the hackney carriages on the stand for the purpose of having a drive about the immediate environs of this city; a friend of the driver mounted the box with him, and after they had got up town, got into the carriage with the captain—who, not speaking the language of the country, was unable to express his objections to having the man ride with him. In the course of about twenty minutes they had reached the very outskirts of the city, and finding the houses, like angels' visits, "few and far between," Capt. FULTON, by the aid of signs, expressed his desire to return. The driver would not comprehend the captain, who, on finding he was being taken to a lonesome locality in the "shades of evening," sprang from the carriage into the road. The driver then pulled up, demanding to be paid. Putting his hand to his fob, to see how long he had been out, Capt. FULTON found himself minus his watch; he then again got into the carriage, seized the fellow sitting in it by the throat; a scuffle ensued; fortunately the location was near where Mrs. JONIN was recently stopped and robbed, since which there has always been in that locality, or near by, a *posse* of policemen, some of whom coming up, took all the parties before the Celador (Serjeant of Police) of the District.

The watch was not found upon the person of the fellow who rode in the carriage, but on searching the carriage, it was discovered beneath the cushion, where there was also a double barrel pistol, a dirk knife and short sword-cane. Both the driver of the carriage and his friend have been committed for trial, and will, no doubt, receive their deserts.

I believe I stated, in giving an account of the robbery of Mrs. JONIN, that one of the highwaymen had been arrested the same day. Two others of the gang have since been arrested, they having the audacity to offer some of the stolen jewels for sale in a public market-place of this city; they were taken before the Judge of the District where the robbery was committed, and on their return to this city, the police having them in charge were attacked by four armed men; a fight ensued, two of the prisoners were killed, one of the police severely wounded, and two of the attacking party arrested.

There can be no doubt the environs of this city are infested by as dangerous a set of scoundrels as ever existed—so much so that our gentry speak of arming themselves and servants when they take their evening drives.

The Spanish Bank of Havana has, it is understood, expressed its willingness to issue two millions in bonos, (guaranteed securities,) to bear interest at six per cent., redeemable in four terms of 4, 5, 6 and 7 months. Patriotic indeed must be the capitalist who would invest his money in these coupons at 6 per cent. when the best security can be obtained here for money at 9 and 10 per cent. per annum interest. The Spanish Bank at Havana is authorized by the Captain-General, under date 9th inst., to issue the above amount of "bonos" upon said terms, and two other millions should occasion arise therefor. Under a "Royal Order," dated 29th of July last, the Bank was authorized to increase its capital and to issue its bills to the extent of four millions of dollars, which Royal Order is published here in the above last mentioned date. All this may be very well as a measure of precaution, but that any absolute necessity exists for it at this time I must unequivocally deny. We shall see mischief, I fear, arise from all this—a spirit of speculation will be engendered, and the scenes of two or three years ago in this city will be repeated.

On the 8th inst. the christening of the first-born—the daughter of their Excellencies, the Conde and Condesa of San Antonio, took place at the Cathedral of this city. The Señora Condesa DE CAÑONGO was the proxy for Her Excelentisima the Señora MANUELA BURGES DE O'DONNELL, Duchess of Tetuan, who was the god-mother, and His Excellency the Conde de CAÑONGO, Alcalde of this city, was the god-father. The Right Reverend, the Bishop of the Diocese, officiated on the occasion. The "illustrious infant," among other names, received those of MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION, CATALINA, MICAELA Y VENTURA. The Right Reverend, the Bishop, wore his mitre and bore his crozier in his hand,—and at the very instant of the christening the magnificent organ pealed forth its solemn music, the choir sang, the Cathedral bells chimed, and the loud-mouthed cannon from the fortifications sent forth their booming sounds—all in testimony of the general pleasure experienced on the occasion. The Cathedral was literally crammed, and thousands of well-dressed persons stood outside, in the front of the venerable building, who were unable to obtain even standing room within the doors. I had nearly omitted to state that the water used in the christening was brought from the River Jordan by two young travelers, who presented it to their Excellencies for the sacred occasion.

In the evening there was a grand bull-fight at the Palace, at which all upper-tendom was present. To each guest was presented an artificial flower, (a morning-glory,) attached to which was a silver-gilt medal, about the size of a dime, bearing the inscription "*Concepcion Micaela Serrano y Dominquez*," and on the reverse, "*Nacio en Habana el 6 de Noviembre, 1860.*"

The Palace was very brilliantly illuminated with gas, and the Plaza de Armas was thronged to an extent I had seldom before seen it.

After disappointing the public on two or three occasions, the Italian Opera Company opened last week in VERDI's "Il Trovatore," and the opera was repeated a second time. I was present at the second representation. La Senorita LOTTI, the prima donna, possesses a fine soprano voice, which has been highly cultivated. The tenor, PANCANI, sings very sweetly; he is an accomplished musician, and with the prima donna has gained the sympathies of the Havana audiences. FANNY NATALI DE TESTA is a young and very pleasing contralto; CRECI, the baritone, I did not admire. "Norma" has since been represented, but I was not present.

The Nixon Equestrian Troupe have arrived here from New-Orleans, and opens this evening at the Villa Nueva Theatre, under the management of Col. WOOD.

The weather continues cool, but we are becoming accustomed to the chilly atmosphere, and do not feel it so severely as we did some days ago.

Mr. B. F. Thrasher (a brother of the famous JOHN THRASHER,) died at Regla, a week ago to-day, from abscess in the lungs. The general health is good.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Progress of the Government Troops in Search of an Enemy.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

My last was written from Moneka, near the scene of war, and extended down to the time the dragoon companies were mounting for some expedition, on the evening of the 6th. That night they proceeded to the residence of Capt. MONTGOMERY, five miles distant, and after dividing their forces into several squads, they came in from different directions towards the fated house, *and took it without bloodshed.* To their great surprise, the Captain was not inside of it, neither was there anything in the appearance of the unpretending cabin that seemed to sustain what they had so often heard of the *Montgomery Fort*, where he kept 300 men, with arms and provisions enough for a year. They found the facts to be these: Heretofore, MONTGOMERY had lived in a small log-cabin, about ten feet by fourteen, with no chamber or cellar, and here he had kept his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, to which were frequently added from five to ten guests. Feeling deeply the need of more house-room, he has undertaken, during the past Fall, to build an addition. Accordingly, a room, perhaps ten by sixteen feet, was added to the front side. This was made of hewn timber, closely fitted together by dressing the sides to a straight edge. About six feet from the floor he has left a space between the timbers of about ten inches on the front side, which serves the purpose of a window. Besides this, he has built another half story, top of the old cabin, extending it over on the sides a foot and a half, all around. As yet, the roof is on only one-half of this portion, in consequence of the late interruptions to his business by the outside difficulties. In that condition, his family are still living, with no protection from wind or storm on one-half of the house, and in that condition, these dragoon worthies found them. It was to demolish this piece of architecture that Gen. HARNEY had brought with him the entire battery from Fort Leavenworth. But they began to think that distance had lent enchantment to the view, as of yore—consequently, the house was spared, and the dragoonade proceeded on.

They then commenced a general search through the surrounding country, for "each and several" of the eighty brigands whose names were in the hat of Marshal COLBY. They hunted up and down the Little Sugar, that night, but it all ended as it begun. Not a man was found or arrested, and they all traveled back to camp in the morning, with a double relish for a soldier's breakfast. Since that time but little searching has been done, and *not a man has been found.* It is now some fifteen days since Gen. HARNEY left Fort Leavenworth with orders to *pursue* and *exterminate*, at all hazards, and not the first man has been arrested who is in any way implicated in the late executions in Linn and Bourbon counties. He might well have his orders extended, until he called every soldier now in the service of the Government to his aid, and the work would be equally futile. Men who understand the face of the country here as well as our citizens generally do, are amply provided with hiding-places on almost every quarter-section in the country, and no company of regulars, however large, can ever capture an expert band, whose homes are among these woods and ravines. Gen. HARNEY will soon be of the same opinion, if he is not already.

It was reported on Saturday morning that an order had come from Fort Scott for the battery to remove to Fort Leavenworth, the dragoons to repair to Fort Scott, and the infantry to remain for the present at Mound City. But on Sunday morning, both the dragoons and the battery moved off in the direction of Fort Leavenworth, and it is probable that they have gone there, while the infantry will remain awhile to look after the interest of those who have chicken-fixings and vegetables for sale.

Gen. HARNEY remains with a body guard at Fort Scott, and seems to regard himself in a dilemma. Gov. MEDARY passed through here this afternoon for Lecompton, having left Fort Scott yesterday morning. He represents the general condition of things in those border counties, as bad in the extreme. He says all confidence is lost between man and man, and he confesses himself unable to solve the remedy.

A dispatch just received from Mound City, contains the following: "All is quiet here. The farce is played out. The soldiers are discontented. The officers curse old WILLIAMS, and the democratic *liars* persist in declaring that MONTGOMERY was encamped near Fort Scott with men in great numbers. Six hundred and sixty Missourians are encamped near MCDANIEL's store 14 miles from here, on the other side of the line. Gen. FROST's Private Secretary was here on Saturday."

Such is a brief of latest news. Why Gov. STUART permits a large military force to remain on the line, after learning the game that has been practiced on him, is not readily understood. That looks more suspicious and threatening than anything within our territory. They have certainly accomplished no good by coming there, and can only embarrass matters by remaining. Under no conceivable circumstances can they cross the line as an armed body, without scattering new firebrands in every direction. It is sincerely hoped that the Governor of Missouri will not permit so fatal a step to be taken, but will call them home speedily. A mad dog could as well be appeased with water, as any social wrong in Kansas be righted, by the presence of a Missouri army.

RANDOLPH.

The Central Park—Complaint from a Lady Skater.

MR. EDITOR: Labyrinths are well enough in their way, and it is a pleasant thing to tread them when you have a guide book and know you are coming out right in the end; but when a lady finds herself on the margin of the Central Park and bound for the skating pond, she would like to have a *little* idea which way to go (particularly if the atmosphere be at zero.) Follow the crowd, you say. So we do,—on, on, on; at last a placard, "To the Ice," is seen in the dim distance; we hail it with delight, hasten our weary feet, descend the broad steps, and find ourselves on—"the gentlemen's pond." Not a balmoral to be seen. Where are the ladies? Across this pond, on the further end, they tell you. So across we go, at the risk every moment of being run into by some of those backward skaters, (who have come on from Boston, we suppose, to astonish the natives,) when suddenly we find ourselves face to face with a fence, through which we behold our lady skaters; but over which we cannot climb, and to which there is no gate. What now? Oh, you have come the wrong way, you must go around, says a gallant (?) Park keeper. More walking yet? Well, we are in for it, so around we go, and are on the "ladies' pond" at last, cold, tired, disgusted. Now, Mr. Editor, if we cannot have the pond near the Sixth-avenue, (which it seems to me is just the place for us,) would it, think you, be asking too much, that we might have just a little notice placed where the two roads diverge, designating the way to the "ladies' pond?" By giving this request a space in the column's of the TIMES, you will greatly oblige

A LADY SKATER.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

CONSEQUENCES OF SECESSION.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—IMPORTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our Southern brethren seem to consider it to be a settled point that if the Gulf States are united in the purpose of secession, no attempt will be made by the people of the other States to resist a dismemberment of the Union. It must be admitted that thus far the Secessionists have had it their own way. The people of the North and West have, as yet, given no expression of their sentiments on this great crisis. It is not, however, to be presumed they will long be silent. Assuredly, when the secession movement shall result in definite action—if it ever does—a voice will be heard in thunder tones from the Free and Border States, which will not be unheeded.

The proposed Confederation is to have control of the mouth of the Mississippi and its banks on both sides, a long way from the sea. It is impossible to believe that the inhabitants of the great valley drained by that mighty river and its tributaries, will submit, for a single moment, to any theory which shall in the slightest degree interfere with their right, at all times, to a free and unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi. It is the great channel which floats the teeming wealth of the West to the seaboard, and it cannot be that the people of that important part of the Union are to be dependent upon the pleasure of a foreign Government for its use.

It is a well-known historic fact that even in the infancy of the West, in the latter days of the old Confederation, more than seventy-five years ago, the sparse population which then but skirted the bosoms of the great valley, were ready to rise in arms in consequence of the provisional treaty, then recently made with Spain, which waived the right to demand the free and unconditional navigation of the Mississippi. The Western settlements, as they were then called, were all in flame, and but for the confident hope that a Government would soon be formed capable of properly dealing with the subject, there would undoubtedly have been serious trouble. Indeed, it is not too much to say that one of the proximate and not the least important of the causes which led to the calling of the Convention to frame our Constitution, was the settled conviction with the people of the Atlantic States that a Government must be created strong enough to negotiate with foreign Powers and to be respected by them, and especially to coerce Spain into granting the right of a free navigation of the Mississippi. It was felt on all sides that unless this were done the Western settlements would either set up a separate Government for themselves, or would unite with Great Britain. That this was a well-founded apprehension, no one at all familiar with the history of the formation of our Government will venture to dispute.

And now it remains to be asked, if such was the influence of the West in its infancy in shaping the action of the people and obtaining for us our Constitution, what must it be now when the balance of power has almost crossed the Alleghanies? Do the people of the South imagine that those great States which have been formed out of the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, will peaceably submit to any political arrangement which will cut them off from the sea, or give to a foreign Power the right to control their access to it through their great river? The importance of this question in speculating upon the chances of a peaceful secession of the Gulf States is obvious. It will be well for the complacent patriots of the South, who proclaim their intention to dissolve the Union at their pleasure, to cast an eye beyond their own frontiers to that great region which bounds them on their north line, and, which, extending to the lakes, is filled with a people of intense vitality, now busily occupied with all the pursuits of peaceful industry. We ask our Southern brethren to look back upon the past, and to fancy what that people may be likely to do when they shall begin to think there is danger that the great outlet for their productions is about to pass into the exclusive control of a section of the country which does not hesitate to proclaim itself and to act as their enemies. H. N.

PROTEST AGAINST DISUNION.

LETTER FROM GEN. DIX TO A SOUTHERN STATESMAN

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR; The movements in some of the Southern States, with a view to the dissolution of the Union, have, as you may suppose, given us the greatest uneasiness, and I cannot refrain from writing to you on the subject. I do so, because you have been charged—unjustly I do not doubt—with favoring these movements, and because I sincerely think there is no Southern man who, by opposing them, can do more than yourself to keep the States together.

Nothing can be less defensible, on any ground of right or policy, than an attempt to break up the Union on account of the election of Mr. LINCOLN. This is no time for elaborate argument. I wish only to make a few points, stating them in the briefest manner, and appealing to your patriotism to give them a calm and candid consideration.

1. The election of a President, in strict conformity to the requirements of the Constitution can, by no process of reasoning, be deemed a just cause for secession. It would be the weakest of all positions as a ground for action. An overt act in palpable violation of the Constitution is the only justifiable cause for seeking to throw off the obligations of the Federal compact.

2. The opinions of Mr. LINCOLN, as a private individual, are not to be assumed as the guide of his official conduct as Chief Magistrate. At the hustings, as we all know, men often utter sentiments which they would be the last to carry into practice, when the responsibilities of Government are thrown upon them, and they are acting under the obligation of an oath. There is every reason to believe that Mr. LINCOLN will be forced, whatever may be his personal opinions, to separate himself from the ultraism of the party which has elected him.

3. The majority of both Houses of Congress will be opposed to the incoming Administration, so that all hostile legislation in regard to the South, even if it should be attempted, would be impossible.

4. Our defeat is not due to the Slavery question alone. Other and equally influential elements entered into the contest, and contributed largely to the result. The Democratic Party was divided and disorganized by causes, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. Our discomfiture is due as much to ourselves as to our opponents.

5. The Republican Party, from the very principles of its organization, must have a brief existence. It contains within itself the elements of an early dissolution. Its sectionalism alone must speedily demoralize and destroy it.

6. The Democrats of the North, since the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1851, have stood up firmly in defence of your rights. Inconsistent as it may seem with our recent defeat, there is a better knowledge of our constitutional obligations, and a firmer determination to stand by you, than there ever has been heretofore. I know that the statute books of several of the States are dishonored by enactments designed to defeat the execution of the act of Congress for the restoration of fugitive slaves. But these enactments are, and must continue to be utterly nugatory, and the act of Congress will, under any administration, be carried into effect.

Under all these circumstances, nothing could be more unwise than a movement to dissolve the Union, even if it were not obnoxious to the graver objection, that there is nothing in the mere election of a President to warrant it.

But I put the question with you on other grounds. You cannot in honor desert us in our adversity. Your defeat is ours. We have fought your battles without regard to the political consequences to ourselves. It is neither chivalrous nor brave to draw off because the common adversary has gained a momentary advantage, and leave us to continue the the contest for justice and right without the support we have given to you. There is but one course for magnanimous men, and that is to stand by us in our extremity. You cannot abandon us without subjecting yourselves to the imputation of unworthily deserting your friends and allies. I call on you as one, who knows, to bear testimony to the fidelity with which we have sustained you, and I appeal to you, as one keenly alive to the honorary obligation which such a fidelity imposes, to stand by us yourself, and to exert your powerful influence with others to avert a calamity which would be most disastrous to us all, and to the cause of Free Government throughout the world.

I have written to you with more freedom, perhaps, than my personal relations with you warrant. But I have the right, which every man possesses, to speak unreservedly to another, in whose patriotism and honor he has full confidence. Besides, the crisis demands frankness in speech and decision in action; and as a friend of the Union, believing that its dissolution would inevitably entail disaster and disgrace on us all—on those who should go out, as well as those who should remain in it—I hold it my duty to speak as boldly, and if need be, to act as fearlessly in its defence as others are speaking and acting for its destruction.

Let me then, once more, appeal to you and our Southern friends, as honorable men to remain with us and to meet with us, whatever emergencies of good or evil the coming Administration may bring with it. And let me assure you, on the fullest consideration, that any overt act in violation of your rights would be met here with as much promptitude, and with as stern a resistance, even to the death, as it would be by yourselves. I am, dear sir,

With sincere regard, truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From a private letter, dated

NORTH CAROLINA, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

From the stand-point which we view our country's affairs, everything looks very gloomy, and it is hardly possible that LINCOLN will have *our* State to preside over when he comes into power, on the 4th of March. There is undoubtedly a large majority, in our State, in favor of the Union, but the leaders of the Democratic Party have pledged themselves to secession, and such is their party discipline that they can make the masses (who are either ignorant or don't care) vote any way the leaders tell them. There will be a bill brought before the Legislature very soon providing for the assembling of a Convention in February next, which is to decide for us whether we will stay in the Union or go out of it. With it must rest the whole matter; and as that Convention is sure to be composed of a majority of Democrats, so are we sure to follow the Cotton States. If between the Republican Party on the one side and the Democratic Party on the other, our country is not shattered to fragments, it will be a miracle.

We are Union men, opposed to alienating our true friends at the North, because we have enemies there. In case of a dissolution, the North and our friends there must suffer most. We can, all about here, get a plenty to eat and wear, and can do without luxuries for awhile, but those, who North, depend upon Southern trade, must surely suffer, for that trade must be stopped for awhile, at least.

We wish the North could comprehend the state of feeling here and would act accordingly; so far as we can learn, there is scarcely a man in the South willing to remain in the Union and let things go on as they have been; a stop to the Slavery agitation and a recognition of property in slaves, is the only condition to which we can submit.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

GOV. WISE INTENDS TO "FIGHT IN THE UNION."

The Columbus (Georgia) *Sun* publishes the following letter from WISE. It gives the reasons for the Ex-Governor's proposed fight "in the Union:"

ROLLISTON, near Norfolk, Va., Dec. 1, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 22d was late coming to hand. I now thank you for it. As to my doctrine of "fighting in the Union," it is one of true policy.

First—If a sovereign State is *judge of the infraction* as well as the *mode and measure* of redress, she may remain in the Union to resent or resist wrongs as well as do so out of the Union.

Second—If other States have infracted the Union, not she, the State wronged, is bound to defend the Constitution and Union against those who have infracted the one and threatened the other. Logically the Union belongs to those who have kept, not to those who have broken its covenants.

Third—The Union is not an abstraction, it is a real, substantial thing, embracing many essential and vital political rights and properties. It has nationality, lands, treasury, organization of army, navy, ships, dock-yards, arsenals, &c., &c., &c. Shall we renounce these rights and possessions, because wrong-doers attempt to deprive us of other rights? Is it not cowardly to renounce one right to save another? Are these rights not as precious as the mere right of property in negroes? But

Fourth—If you secede you not only renounce the Union and its possessions, but you fail to unite your own people, because you do renounce these rights. Wake a man up to destroy the Union and the Constitution and he will stare at you and turn away. But tell him that the Constitution is infracted and the Union threatened by Black Republicans, and call him to aid you in defending both against those who would destroy both, and he will act heartily with you.

Fifth—Then how is this to be done? The third clause of tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States permits a State to keep troops and ships of war in time of peace, and to engage in war, when actually invaded, or when in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. Now, are we not actually invaded? Is our danger not imminent? Does it admit of delay? May not a sovereign State so decide?

Sixth—And what is the difference? Will it not be war and revolution, in either event?

I say, then, stick to all your rights; renounce none, fight for all, and save all!

Yours truly, &c., HENRY A. WISE.

To Dr. J. A. PLEASANTS, Columbus, Ga.

MANIFESTO FROM GOV. HOUSTON.

Gov. HOUSTON has addressed the people of Texas in a manifesto dated at Austin on Dec. 3. He repudiates the idea which he says has been industriously propagated, that he would submit to the violation of the rights of the people of the State by the Federal Government. Because he would not urge a resort to revolution without a cause, he is not to be charged with advising submission to wrong. The people have the Constitution to maintain, and when that fails to give them their rights they may resort to revolution. The fearful calamity of disunion, now impending, calls for the united action of the Southern States, and in this emergency, the rights of the Border States, which have so long stood as a bulwark against Abolitionism, should be regarded. They claim, and the Governor thinks not without reason, that their rights may be maintained in the Union. He then alludes to the action which he has taken towards the election of delegates to a Southern Convention, and gives as his reasons for refusing to call the Legislature that such a step would involve a large expense which the State is now unable to meet; that the members of the body were elected on a different issue, and do not now represent the sentiment of the State, and that he is far from satisfied that the people generally desire that the Legislature should be convened. He reaffirms his views regarding the propriety of a Southern Convention and concludes with this appeal:

"The question is now before you, Fellow-citizens. Relying upon your sense and patriotism, I place it in your hands. The people must sustain the Government by patriotic effort, proceeding from a conviction of right and duty, or it will fail. When passion and impulse or the harangues of impassioned demagogues, whose only hope is in anarchy and spoils, or a sense of wrongs inflicted, drives the people of any State to rash or impolitic measures, let their fellow-citizens of other States, united with Texas, calmly, and with reason, consider the consequences of following their example; and if better judgment should induce us to decline such a step, let them be appealed to in the name of brotherhood and State comity to reconsider their action. Let us depend on reason, not coercion."

ALABAMA.

The Alabama *Whig* publishes an address made at Eutaw, on Dec. 6, by Hon. JOSEPH W. TAYLOR. He argues, in the first place, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN is constitutional, and should be acquiesced in. He can do the Southern States no harm. Separate State secession he condemns in general, because it is disunion of the South, and in the case of Alabama particularly, because, if it were peaceable, the State could not maintain its position as an independent nation. She could set herself up as champion of the peculiar institution, and would draw upon herself the hostility of the nations who are opposed to it. Such a course would furnish no remedy for the grievances of which she complains; neither would it give her security for the future, or be making resistance to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, or to the aggressions of the Republicans. To speak plainly, such action would be *submission*, but in a new form, to most grievous wrong and injustice, for she would be giving up, voluntarily, all right and title to her possessions in the Union. These objections apply equally to the secession of a few States. Mr. TAYLOR then proceeds to the consideration of the remedy which is to be found for the grievances of Alabama in the coöperative action of the Southern States. He defines this as "joint *conference* and joint *action* by the Southern States within the limits prescribed by the Constitution." The first great argument in favor of this is that it seeks a union of the South for the protection of the South. By it all wrongs may be redressed in the Union; or, if it should be refused, the Southern States would occupy a favorable position from which to appeal to the world. Then he thinks that an overwhelming majority of the Southern States and of the Southern people prefer the coöperative policy. Then Mr. TAYLOR demonstrates that this course is not too dilatory, and that it is not submission in disguise. He acknowledges that it may preserve the Federal Union, and this is his reason for urging it. In conclusion, he suggests the following as the basis upon which an effort should be made to settle present difficulties:

"First, let the people of each Southern State meet in Convention at their respective State capitals, adopt a platform expressive of their purposes and wishes in the present crisis, a copy of the proceedings of each Convention to be sent to the Governor and Legislature of every State in the Union.

Next, let the people of all the Southern States meet in Convention and adopt a platform which shall set forth explicitly all we have to demand of the people of the North, a copy of the proceedings of the Convention to be sent to each Northern State, with the request that their people meet in Convention to consider our demands."

The Governor of Alabama has appointed the following Commissioners to represent this Commonwealth, in conference with the States designated, upon the subject of the present condition of public affairs, to wit.:

JOHN A. WINSTON, to Louisiana.
A. F. HOPKINS, to Virginia.
R. H. SMITH, to North Carolina.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* publishes an interesting correspondence between Judge HARRIS and Mr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, one of the wealthiest planters in the State. Judge HARRIS says:

"Were I sufficiently prominent in political matters I would suggest, (for whether acceptable or not, suggestions can do no harm,) a National Convention, called, either to settle these matters in an amicable and just manner, or peaceably to dissolve the Union and prevent civil war. I would have the South agreed, as one State, what she would demand in that Convention, and to have but one voice in making that demand. I would have the North, not only invited to that Convention, but informed what the South then and there intended to demand. To that demand I would want but one answer, 'yes or no.' If 'yes,' Congress could at once enact it in the shape of an amendment of the Constitution, as the States had there agreed, and that amendment should never be repealed until a National Convention should demand its repeal. Thus the matter would be taken out of the Halls of Congress, from which all these evils have flowed. If the answer be 'no,' then I would have the South, as one man, rise and defend herself as best she could."

Mr. DUNCAN responds, acquiescing in the propriety of calling a Convention of all the States in the Union, and suggests this compromise:

"If the Missouri Compromise line, or some line which would prove acceptable to such a Convention, could be reëstablished and extended to the Pacific coast, prohibiting Slavery north of that line, engrafting it on territory south of that line, the admission of Free States *south* to depend upon the consent of the Southern States themselves—the admission of Slave States *north* to depend upon the consent of the Northern States—the question of "sovereignty" and "admissibility" to be disposed of by the act establishing such line so as to afford no ground for future Congressional interference, bickerings or strife; and if the present Personal Liberty laws shall be repealed, and solemn assurance given that all resistance given to the prompt, full and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law *shall forever cease*, it would be, together with a respect for and a recognition of our constitutional rights, all we ought to desire. And obtaining these, and the future guarantees thus briefly touched upon, we might consent that no attempt shall be made to open the African Slave-trade. These concessions on both sides, with the further stipulation that all Slavery agitation shall be forever excluded from Congress, never again to be revived, would unite *all the States*, and render us as we once were, a united and happy people, with all these vexations, ruinous, and embarrassing questions settled, possessing a Government and a Union, beyond all comparison the best on earth!"

The following Commissioners have been appointed by Gov. PETTUS to solicit the coöperation of the States to which they are accredited in resisting Republican encroachments:

Virginia—Chief Justice C. P. Smith of the High Court. Maryland—Judge A. H. Handy, of the High Court. North Carolina—Hon. Jacob Thompson, present Secretary of the Interior. South Carolina—Hon. C. E. Hooker, of Jackson. Georgia—Judge Wm. L. Harris, of the High Court. Alabama—Ex Governor Joseph W. Matthews, of Marshall. Louisiana—Hon. Wirt Adams, of Jackson. Texas—Hon. Edward M. Yerger, of Jackson. Arkansas—Col. Geo. R. Fall, of Washington. Tennessee—Attorney-General T. J. Wharton, of Jackson. Kentucky—Hon. W. S. Featherston, of Holly Springs. Missouri, Delaware and Florida—Unappointed.

The people of Warren County held a Convention at Vicksburgh on Dec. 8, nominated Hons. WALKER BROOKE and T. A. MARSHALL as candidates for the State Convention, and adopted resolutions condemning separate secession as precipitate, and calling for a general Convention of the Southern States.

LOUISIANA.

In his special message to the Legislature recently convened at Baton Rouge, Gov. MOORE reviewed the Slavery agitation at some length, and cited the passage of laws nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and the election of Mr. LINCOLN as proof positive that the minds of Northern people are poisoned against the South. If the latter section is to be oppressed and despoiled of its property, and practically assigned a position of inferiority, Gov. MOORE thinks it best that it should retire from an association which has ceased to benefit it through perversion from its original design. He therefore recommended that measures should be taken for a State Convention. Besides this, he thinks that a general Convention of the Slaveholding States should meet "before the day arrives for the inauguration of a Black Republican President. The Governor adds:

"I do not think it comports with the *honor and self-respect of Louisiana*, as a slaveholding State, *to live under the Government of a Black Republican President.* I will not dispute the fact that Mr. LINCOLN is elected according to the forms of the Constitution; but the greatest outrages, both upon public and private rights, have been perpetrated under the forms of law. I maintain the right of each State to secede from the Union, and therefore whatever course Louisiana may pursue now, if any attempt should be made by the Federal Government to coerce a sovereign State, and compel her to submission to an authority which she has ceased to recognize, I should unhesitatingly recommend that Louisiana assist her sister State with the same alacrity and courage that the Colonies assisted each other in their struggle against the despotism of the Old World."

The Governor recommends the organization of a Military Board, and the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purchase of arms. The destitute condition of the State demands this action in any event.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has received from Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN the following dispatch, contradicting the telegraphic statement that he designed making a Union speech:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The report about my speech is false. I wrote to the Legislature on the 8th inst., advising immediate secession by separate state action. J. P. BENJAMIN.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short Causes—Nos. 5728, 5736, 3374, 5228, 6059, 6522, 6478, 6479, 4454, 6214, 6103, 5247, 5820, 6044, 5607, 4868, 6090, 6091, 5787, 6432, 4849, 5912, 6423, 202, 6463, 5515, 5520, 6486, 6216, 4427, 5405, 6443, 2708, 4139, 5273, 1798, 6050, 5802, 6057, 6362, 6385, 6346, 5009½, 5440, 5504, 6109, 6092, 4225, 5786, 5406, 6475, 6197, 6378, 6456, 6217.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 86, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 436, 158, 159, 161, 164, 165, 160, 80, 99, 141, 144.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 336½, 57, 55, 767, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657, 619, 349, 765, 687, 391, 721. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF SCHACHT CONTINUED—CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

In this Court yesterday the trial of Schacht for the murder of Michael Kavanagh was continued.

Officer Golden, being recalled, testified that when he arrested the prisoner, he saw a cut upon his head, and one also upon his hand.

Owen Brennan was then called by the prosecution to rebut the proof offered by the defence of the bad character of deceased. On objection by counsel for defence, however, this testimony was ruled out, on the ground that there had not been sufficient evidence offered of the deceased's character to warrant proof in rebuttal.

Mr. Brady then summed up for the defence, at great length, and was followed by Mr. Waterbury for the people. The speeches of the two counsel occupied the entire day. The Judge charged in substance as follows:

The jury should endeavor to regard only the evidence and the law applicable to it, as laid down by the Court. They should not allow in their deliberations any heated and angry disputes. Each juror should deem that each of his fellows had as sound judgment, and as much intelligence as himself. It was not disputed that in October last, the prisoner inflicted a fatal wound on the deceased. The question was, in what degree of homicide as laid down by the statute, the act would come. Killing is willful, deliberate and premeditated when committed without provocation, with intention to kill, though the design be formed immediately preceding the act, and the blow be given in the heat of passion. This is murder in the first degree.

Killing is not willful, premeditated and deliberate, if the perpetrator be suddenly provoked and had no intention of killing, until he gave the blow. This would be murder in the second degree.

If the prisoner had time for his passions to cool after the provocation, the commission of the act would be murder in the first degree.

Homicide is justifiable in self-defence, against a fatal or even violent assault, when there is no chance for a prudent retreat, nor any milder means of effective defence. The Court then read to the jury the statute concerning manslaughter, and explained what constitute its various degrees. In determining whether the prisoner intended to kill the deceased, the jury must judge from the nature of the instrument used, and the other circumstances of the case. The prisoner is entitled to the benefit of every reasonable doubt. If any such exist, he must be acquitted. If, however, there is no doubt, the jury cannot escape the necessity of rendering a verdict of guilty. The Court then reviewed briefly the prominent points of the testimony and concluded, when the jury retired, and after a deliberation of an hour and a quarter, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Misdemeanor—Charles Brown, John Jenkins.
For Arson—Frederick Freund.

Court of General Sessions.

BURGLAR DISCHARGED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, Edgar Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and proving a most excellent character, was discharged under suspended sentence, his friends promising to send him out West.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT—PLEA OF GUILTY.

Francis Duffy, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

THE DEEDS OF JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

Two colored men, named Jackson and Jefferson, indicted for passing a counterfeit bill, were discharged, the District-Attorney stating to the Court that the evidence in his possession would not warrant him in pressing the prosecution.

A COMPANION-PIECE OF THE MULLIGAN CASE.

James Nelten, indicted for felonious assault in discharging a loaded pistol at Mr. John Pousson, was next put to the bar.

Officer Pousson first testified that he found the prisoner and another man who had been fighting. The witness then set out to make an arrest, when the prisoner ran into his house, and turning discharged a pistol in the face of the witness, the powder touching him. Prisoner then threw the pistol down cellar, and was immediately arrested by

Officer Ellsworth, who next testified to the same statement, and further that he found three of the five barrels of the pistol loaded; the occurrence was at about midnight the 10th of September last.

Margaret Murphy, for the defence, next testified that she saw the prisoner discharge the pistol in the air; witness was looking out of a third-story window directly over him. It was a moonlight night.

Mrs. Mary McKenna next testified that she was standing beside the prisoner when the pistol was discharged; she was holding him around the waist; he fired the pistol in the air: she saw nothing of the officers.

The Court instructed the jury that there was no intent to kill proved; but that they might find the prisoner guilty of simple assault, or might acquit, according as the witnesses for the people or the defence should be deemed worthy of credit.

The jury, after a few minutes deliberation, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mary Parmlee, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar for trial, a previous jury having acquitted on the ground of variance between the proof and the indictment, the examining magistrate having allowed the property to be laid in the name of a married woman, instead of that of her husband.

Mrs. Ann Shearer, the first witness, testified that in September last she lived at No. 71 Mercer-street, and lost at that time about $79; witness had the money in her pocket when she went into the prisoner's house, at No. 45 Mercer-street; she saw and talked with the prisoner there, who had just been liberated from prison; witness and a gentleman took some drinks; at first the gentleman paid the bills, and afterwards the witness paid some; the gentleman started to leave, and she threw her purse after him; it hit him as he was going into another room; witness didn't stop to pick up the purse, but went and seized hold of the gentleman, to get him back; afterwards she came back and looked for the purse, without being able to find it; the prisoner was accused, but denied the theft; soon the purse was found by witness under the sofa where Mrs. Parmlee was sitting; the money had been taken from it; the girl in attendance said to witness, don't cry for you will get your money; I saw Mrs. Parmlee throw the purse there; officers were called in, one of whom put his hand into the prisoner's bosom and drew therefrom the witness' money; witness had left her own house at 2 o'clock that afternoon, in company with the gentleman, Mr. Harson; she went to ride with him; she drank once on the road, and afterwards again at High Bridge, and again at her own house, and still again at the house of Mrs. Leese; she drank a small bottle of wine three of these times, and a glass of ale the other time; she was sober when she went to Mrs. Parmlee's; Mrs. Leese's house is in Grand-street; witness spent the time there with Harson from 7 o'clock till 12 at night; when she left her own house, her husband objected, and wanted her to stay at home.

Two of the girls who lived with Mrs. Parmlee at that time now live with the witness; witness has talked about this case with them; on the Saturday evening after the loss of the money, the witness had been arrested, for striking a man in the street with a brick-bat; he had insulted her; witness at this point identified one of the stolen bills, a two-dollar one, and a silver pocket piece.

Officer Francis L. Palmer next testified he was present, and assisted in searching the prisoner, on whom was found $54; the money was concealed next to the person of the prisoner, down her back, in her bosom, and about her sides.

Officer Quinn next testified to having made the search, and found the money.

Ellen Enright next testified for the defence, that she lived in the house of the prisoner at the time of the theft; witness saw the prisoner that afternoon bring down stairs and put in her bosom, where she usually carried her money, a $20 gold piece, a $5 gold piece and a roll of bills. (This description corresponded to the money found in prisoner's bosom.)

Ann Reynolds testified that she had heard Kate, the last witness, ask Mrs. Shearer what she should say in Court, if she was asked what she did at Mrs. Parmlee's; Mrs. Shearer said, "Tell them you worked for her."

There were no further witnesses, and after the case was summed up on both sides, the Court charged the jury, who, after a long deliberation, returned and reported that they could not agree. They were thereupon discharged.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Jacob P. Chatterton, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was next tried, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Elam Landoway, Thomas Hill, John Sauer.

For Grand Larceny—Joseph Kelly, Thomas McMahan, George H. Richardson, Phillip Corvan, John Carroll.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—George Shrimpton, Adolph Levene.

For Burglary—Daniel Thorne, Robert Munson, John Donnell.

For Forgery—John Parker, Wellington Carnes, William Hurley, Frank Bryant, William Wallace, Abraham Brice, Edward Wellington.

For Attempt at Rape—August Stephany.

For Arson—John Schnapp, William M. Johnson, Emile Bergen.

The Fowler Bond.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law et al. vs. *The United States.*—The counsel for the complainants in this action applied, this morning, to the Court for an order directing the District-Attorney to furnish to them copies of all letters on file in the Post-office Department between the Postmaster-General and Isaac V. Fowler, between the date of his appointment and the date of the official bond given by him. The application was founded on a petition of the complainant, George Law, setting out the facts of the case, and that the plaintiffs were first informed on Dec. 14, that between the 1st and 20th of September, 1858, Hon. A. V. Brown, then Postmaster-General, wrote a letter to Fowler urging the execution of the official bond, and that in said letter allusion was made to the existing defalcation or indebtedness of Fowler as Deputy Postmaster. The petition and affidavits showed further, that the complainants had made application for copies of the correspondence, but had been refused.

The District-Attorney made a statement in opposition to the motion in relation to the delays of the case, but the Judge granted the motion, ordering the production of the correspondence by Monday, or that a commission issue to examine such witnesses as the complainants might desire to examine to prove the facts.

The trial of the cause was accordingly postponed till Wednesday next.

Charles Hockneiter Discharged on Bail.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People vs. *Charles Hockneiter.*—This was an application for the discharge of the defendant, who was committed upon the charge of fatally wounding Charles Klotz. The defendant during a scuffle with Klotz inflicted a stab upon him which was supposed to be fatal. Subsequently, however, Klotz was declared out of danger.

The Court discharged the prisoner upon his giving bail in the sum of $1,000.

W. B. Rankin and A. H. Reavey for defendant.

Construction of Insurance Policy—What is a Loss of Passage Money.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

David Ogden vs. *The New-York Mutual Insurance Company.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of $6,395, with interest from Feb. 13, 1859, alleged to be due upon a policy of insurance made by the defendants upon money paid to the plaintiff for transporting passengers from Liverpool to this country.

The complaint alleges that the defendant insured, to the account of whom it might concern, passenger-money received for transporting passengers from Liverpool to America on board the ships *Driver, Dreadnought, Andrew Foster, Highflyer, Racer* and *Victory*; that during the continuance of such policy, and on the 12th day of February, 1856, the ship *Driver* sailed from Liverpool, bound for New-York, having on board 344 passengers, whose passage-money had been previously paid, the sum total of which amounted to $6,395; that during the time when the ship was on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York, and for several days after she left Liverpool, the weather was very tempestuous, and there was great danger from the icebergs, masses and fields of which were floating and running in the latitude and longitude through which the said ship had to pass on her said voyage; that the vessel has never been heard from since she left Liverpool; and that she sunk and went to the bottom with all of the passengers on board, and was wholly lost; that she never completed her voyage, and, therefore, never earned the passage money. Upon this state of facts, the plaintiff claims that he is entitled to the insurance upon such passage money, contending that this is a loss of the money within the meaning of the policy.

The defendants contend that this is not a loss at all to the plaintiff, inasmuch as the passage-money has been received by the plaintiff; and the representatives of the deceased passengers could not compel him to repay to them the money so received. The Court, however, held that such money could be recovered back.

This is the second trial of the cause; at the former trial the Court denied a motion of the defendant to non-suit the plaintiff, and directed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff. From this verdict the defendant appealed to the General Term, which ordered a new trial. This second trial now came on; a similar motion to non-suit the plaintiff was made and denied; and the Court directed the jury to give a verdict for the full amount to the plaintiff, with $350 allowance. The Court further ordered the exceptions to be first heard at General Term, and the judgment to be in the meantime stayed.

D. Lord and W. and B. Cutting for plaintiff; W. C. Noyes and T. H. Lane for defendant.

Recommendation of Solvency—Alleged Misrepresentation.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Loomis Bullard et als., plaintiffs and respondents, vs. *Ezekiel S. Lockwood, impleaded with Alexander Lockwood and Thomas Gill, defendants and appellants.*—This action was brought to recover damages for the loss of certain straw goods alleged to have been sold to Gill upon the fraudulent representations of himself and the Lockwoods. The defendant, Gill, was not served in this suit. It appears that Gill's place of business was in the same building with the Lockwoods, who were his references. Thus, it is alleged, that through the representations of one of the defendants to the plaintiffs, that Gill was a man up-stairs, who bought goods at auction on short credit, and sold them for cash to the country trade. That they, (the Lockwoods,) sold him on credit, and that he then owed them $3,000, and had always paid them at maturity. It seems to appear from the evidence on the trial of this cause, that the Lockwoods, as auction and commission merchants, were in the habit of advancing Gill money on his promise to return it or send in goods to cover it, but told him they would rather have the goods, as that was their business. The plaintiff's sale on Lockwood's recommendation was shortly after their reference to him, and the next day their straw goods were in Lockwood's catalogue. Their advances to Gill were all made on goods to be sold by them at auction, and with a margin of from 40 to 50 per cent. It appears that, after this transaction, Gill failed, and this action was brought against the Lockwoods for the causes as set forth above. On the trial a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs against the defendants, who now appeal to the General Term of this Court for a new trial, on the ground of alleged technical defects in the pleadings,—a defect of parties,—and that false representations cannot be properly alleged to be made by a firm. The main point, however, appears to be upon a question propounded on the trial to one of the defendants. "State whether, or not, in the conversation you had with one Williams in regard to Gill's affairs, you had any intent to deceive." This was overruled on the trial as inadmissible evidence. The recommendation having been positive and emphatic, and the plaintiffs having acted on it to their damage, it was irrelevant what their intent was; and the point is further taken by the counsel for plaintiffs that one who, without knowledge of its truth or falsity makes a material misrepresentation of this kind, is guilty of fraud as much as if he knew it to be untrue.

The case of Zabriskie vs. Smith, 3 Kernan, is cited and commented upon in this case by the respondents as authority in support of their position. That the representation in that case was "that the defendant had inquired into Smith's affairs, and thought it was all right, whereas he had only looked once into his cash book, and had no knowledge of his indebtedness, except what Smith was owing himself and the bank. There was no fraud except the knowledge of untruth, and no bad motive except to induce a credit."

Ex-Judge Dean for appellants; B. W. Huntington for respondent.

Suicides and Life Insurance Companies—Disagreement of Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Cecilia A. Howell vs. *The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.*—This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The Justice left it with the jury to say whether or not the husband of the plaintiff, whose life was insured for her benefit by the defendant, came to his death by his own hand. After being out a number of hours, the jury returned and stated that they were unable to agree. They were accordingly discharged.

Surrogate's Court.

Will Admitted.—The will of Robert J. Burrett was now admitted to probate, after pending some time. There are no bequests of public interest made by it.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNEY, J.—*McBride* vs. *Hunt, et al.*—Judgment for defendants, dismissing complaint with costs.

Roberts vs. *Dunn.*—Judgment for defendants, dismissing complaint with costs.

Anders vs. *Anderson.*—Decree settled.

McDougal et al. vs. *Moore et al.*—Report of Referee confirmed. (See Opinion.)

Brown et al. vs. *Buckingham.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer. (See Opinion.)

Mantel vs. *Birdsall et al.*—Order confirming report of Referee, and for payment of surplus monies to defendants. Clough, Howell and Lane. (See Opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Bush* vs. *Hilton.*—Plaintiff may have three days from service of this order in which to pay $10 and amend.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Pegram* vs. *Carson.*—Case settled.

WHITE, J.—*Robb* vs. *Parmelee.*—Petition denied, as the case at the present stage does not require such a proceeding.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 20.

$21,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90. 77	200 Mich. Central R... 50
21,000 Virgina St. 6s... 77	150 do........ 49¾
4,000 N. Carolina St. 6s 80	250 do........ 49½
33,000 Missouri St. 6s... 70	100 do......b10 49¾
3,000 Erie R. R. Bs. '75 87	100 do........ 49¾
1,000 Hud Riv 3d MtBs 82	400 do......s10 49
11,000 Mich. C. 8 ℘ ct. 1st	10 do........ 49
M. S. F. Con. B... 96	100 do......b10 49½
4,000 Mich. So. S. F. B. 70	380 Mich. So. & N. I. R.. 13¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 89¾	45 do........ 14
10,000 Chi. & N.W. 2d M. 17½	100 do........ 13¾
4,000 do........ 17	187 Mich. So. & N.I.G.S. 30
10 Merchants' Bank.. 97	500 do......s30 30
10 do........ 98	400 do......s15 30
30 Bank of Commerce. 90	165 do........ 30¼
10 Amer. Ex. Bank..... 88	500 do......b30 30¼
40 Imp. & Tra. Bank... 100	50 do........ 30½
25 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 83	100 do......b10 30¼
75 Penn. Coal Co..... 73¾	700 Reading Railroad. 36
50 Cumb. Coal Pref... 8	5 Panama Railroad. 116¼
100 Pacific M. S. Co... 81	50 do........ 117
65 do........ 81¾	63 do........ 118
220 do........ 82	60 do......s11 118
100 do......b30 83	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 66¾
300 Harlem R. Pref. s30 35	50 do........ 66¼
200 do........ 35¾	890 do........ 66
770 Harlem Railroad.. 14	200 do........ 65¾
100 do......s30 14	100 do........ 65½
221 New-York Cen. R. s3 75¾	250 do......s10 65¾
150 do......s3 75¾	200 do......s20 65
100 do........ 75¾	150 do......s5 65½
650 do......s5 75¾	122 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.. 91
100 do......s20 75¾	40 Gal. & Chic. R.... 64¾
425 do........ 76	50 do......opg 64¾
50 do......b5 76	250 do......b30 64¾
575 do........ 75¾	200 do........ 65
200 do......b10 75¾	50 do......opg 65
250 do......s10 75¾	500 Cleve. & Tol. R.. 27
600 do......s30 75	100 do........ 27¼
50 do......s15 75	320 do........ 27¾
50 do........ 75	900 do........ 28
200 Erie Railroad..b10 30	50 do......s30 28
100 do......s30 29¾	400 do........ 28¼
100 do......s30 29¾	200 do......s10 28¾
875 do........ 30	100 do......s30 28¾
100 do........ 30¼	100 do......b10 28¾
100 do........ 30	200 do........ 28¾
100 do......b30 30	50 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.. 49
200 do......b30 30¼	100 do........ 49
50 do......s30 30	150 do........ 49¾
50 Hudson River R. s30 41¾	400 do........ 49¾
120 do........ 42	200 Chic., Bur. & Q R. 66
50 do........ 42¾	50 do........ 65¾
50 Mill. & Miss. R.... 8	50 do......s5 65¾
200 La Crosse & Mil. R. 1¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Vir. State 6s.... 77	35 Hud. River R...... 43
1,000 Missouri State 6s 70	100 Harlem R.... 14
12,000 do........ 70¼	100 do........ 14¼
5,000 N. C. State 6s.... 80¼	200 Harlem R. Pref. s30 35
20,000 Brook'n C.W.L'n 99¾	75 do........ 35¼
3,000 F. R. 5th Mtg. Bs 75	20 do........ 35½
1,000 M. C. 8 per c. 1st	100 Chic. & Rk. I. R. s30 50
M. S. F. C. Bs..... 95¾	150 Mich. Central R.... 48¾
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B. 82	100 do......b30 48¾
8,000 Har. & St. J. R. Bs 58¾	50 do........ 48¼
10 Am. Ex. Bank....... 89	500 Mich. So. & N. Ia R. 14¼
12 Merch. Bank....... 98	200 Mich. So. & N.I.G.S. 31
7 Park Bank....... 106	100 do......b30 31
136 Cumb. Coal Pref.... 8	50 do........ 30¼
19 Pacific Mail S. Co... 83	100 do......s10 30½
250 N. Y. Central R. b30 76	50 Panama R......s30. 117
900 do........ 76	250 Illinois C.R. S'p. s30 67
50 do......s10 75¾	100 do......s10 67¼
150 do......s5 75¾	650 do........ 68
5 do........ 75¾	300 do......s5 68
7 do........ 75¾	500 Gal. & Chic. R. opg 66
300 Erie Railroad....s30 30	50 do......b40 65¾
50 do........ 30¼	100 Clev. & Toledo R... 28¾
100 do......s60 29¾	600 do........ 29
100 do......s5 30¼	1500 do........ 29¼
15 Erie R. As. Stock.. 30	100 do......s15 29¾

THURSDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened firm this morning. Some sense of relief on the question of Southern secession was imparted by the dispatches in the morning papers, looking to the more general coöperation of all the Southern States to settle their grievances *within* the Union. The action of the Georgia Senate and the speech of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in the United States Senate, both directly discourage the impetuous lead of South Carolina, and the belief is a growing one that with deliberation and a united purpose by the whole South, in general consultation or convention, the difficulty is more than half overcome, and its peaceable adjustment through concessions from the North, is, or will soon be, every way probable. Such, at all events, was the prevailing impression on the Street this forenoon, and the firmness and advance in Stocks were further assisted about 2 o'clock by the arrival of the *Persia* with *Three Millions of Gold* from England. This sum fairly triples the general calculation made on the Gold to arrive by this steamer, and is, with a single exception, we believe from California in 1850, the largest amount ever delivered at this port by a single steamer. The Money, in this case, is scarcely more acceptable than the reports and general tone of the English markets, with which it is accompanied. So far as American Stocks are concerned, the figures come in response to our best prices about the 24th November, but are in nearly all cases higher than the New-York market as then advised. The mails were not delivered until after the final close of the Stock Exchange dealings, and nothing of the details was known on the Street beyond the manifest of Gold and a few of the London quotations for our leading Railways. At the Second Board, the market displayed much firmness and, as in the morning, a free business was done in nearly all the Railways, the most rapid appreciation being in Hudson, Harlem, Toledo, Michigan Southern and Rock Island, in which a fresh speculation for the rise appears to be inaugurated, independent, of course, of the Foreign market, while New-York Central, Illinois Central and Erie had the assistance of the continued advance in London, as reported by the *Atlantic* and *Persia*. The State securities rose again on the political impressions of the Exchange, and Federal stocks, from the same influence, are not pressed on sale. The leading Railway mortgages are in improved favor, some of them 3@4 ℘ cent. higher than last week. In the afternoon, the highest sales of the Railway shares were, on New-York Central, 76½; Erie, 31; Illinois Central, 68; Toledo, 29½; Michigan Guaranteed, 31; Galena, 65½; Harlem Preferred, 35½. Later in the afternoon, and at the very close of the dealings on the Street, lower offers to sell were made by ½@¾ ℘ cent. on two or three stocks, and the final quotations were about as follows:

Central........ 75¾	Harlem Preferred.... 35
Erie........ 30¾	Mich. Central........ 48¾
Illinois Central........ 67¾	Mich. Guaranteed..... 30¾
Reading........ 36	Galena........ 65
Pacific........ 82¾	Rock Island........ 50¼
Hudson........ 43¾	Toledo........ 29¾
Missouris........ 70¾	Virginias........ 77

Up to the arrival of the *Persia* no alteration had been made in the rates of Exchange on London. The Bankers were buying Merchant bills at 102, and transient Bank bills at 102½@103, and offering to draw themselves at 104 ℘ cent., as per yesterday's mail. Their cheap purchases at the South, and the supply of Merchant and other bills at home, induce a continued low Exchange at their own counters; but whether the *Persia's* advices, and the large arrival of Gold, will induce any very decided change to-morrow, remains to be told, as the English mails were not opened until after 5 o'clock. The Cotton accounts from the other side, though a little irregular, are not likely to check the export movement, as much firmer quotations are anticipated after the heavy falling off in the receipts at the Southern ports is made known to the trade in Manchester. The Grain advices by this arrival are the best we have had for several steamers past. Much firmness is shown both in London and Liverpool.

The improvement in Money noticed yesterday continues to be felt on all strictly first-class paper, even up to May and June of next year. Prime 4@6 months' lists are done at 12 ℘ cent. The classification is rendered more strict than usual by one or two failures in the Dry Goods and Grocery trades this week. A Broadway jobbing house, (which had been reported failed several times before,) made a final stoppage on Tuesday, and the exhibit of their affairs is said to be a bad one, about one-half their heavy liabilities of $800,000 being made confidential by recent advances to sustain their sinking credit.

The Cleveland and Columbus Company, who made their July Dividend 4½ ℘ cent., have now declared 5½ ℘ cent., payable 1st February, thus restoring the old rate of 10 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The showing for the whole year is said to more than justify this liberal division of cash profits.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS closing quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

New-York Sterling Currency	⅜@ —
New-England and East Jersey	⅜@ —
West Jersey and Philadelphia	2 @ 2½
Baltimore, Int. Pennsylvania and Maryland	3 @ 4
Ohio and Indiana	2 @ 2½
South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	6 @ 7
North Carolina and Virginia	7 @ 8
Tennessee	8 @ —
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	10 @12
Free Indiana	4 @ 5
Louisiana	1½@ 2
Mobile	4 @ 5
Canada and Michigan	1½@ 2
Drafts and checks on Philadelphia	2 @ —
Drafts and checks on Baltimore	3 @ —
Drafts and checks on Boston	⅜@ —
Drafts and checks on Chicago	11 @ —
Drafts and checks on St. Louis	12 @ —
Drafts and checks on Detroit	2½@ —
Drafts and checks on New-Orleans	1½@ —
Drafts and checks on Cincinnati	2 @ —

Uncurrent money is gradually improving. Annexed are the rates to-day, as furnished by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England	⅜	Virginia	7
New-York State	⅜	North Carolina	8
East Jersey	⅜	South Carolina	6
West Jersey	2½	Georgia	6
Pennsylvania	2@4	Tennessee	8
Maryland	3@4	Alabama	4@ 8
Ohio	2	New Orleans	2
Kentucky	2½	Missouri	11
Indiana, State	2	Illinois	11
Indiana, Free	4	Wisconsin	11
Michigan	2	Canada	1½

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 5th of December, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,617,485	Increase	£101,873
Other Deposits	12,472,348	Decrease	893,902
Rest	3,168,834	Increase	1,862
Gov't Securities	9,490,273	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	20,104,335	Decrease	287,917
Notes unemploy'd	7,196,966	Decrease	438,274

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,207,089 being a increase of £306,874; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,665,666, showing an increase of £194,710, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING DEC. 7.

		FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
	Nov.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	1...93⅝	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93¾	
Mon.	3...93⅝	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
Tues.	4...93⅝	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
Wed.	5...93⅝	94	94	94⅛	94	94	
Thur.	6...93⅝	94	94	94⅛	94¼	*94⅛	
Fri.	7...93⅝	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	

* January account.

The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of December, 8th to 15th:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$18,299 40	$12,688 78	Dec. $5,610 62
Passsengers	5,669 89	5,335 18	Dec. 334 71
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,000 00	—
Total	$24,969 29	$19,023 96	Dec. $5,945 33

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the second week of December were:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$21,269 00	$16,281 00	Dec. $4,988 00
Passengers	7,893 09	7,786 54	Dec. 306 55
Total	$29,162 09	$24,067 54	Dec. $5,09[illegible] 55

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 2,245 bbls. Flour, 236 bbls. Corn Meal, 100 bushels Wheat, 918 bushels Corn, 298 bushels Rye, 1,716 bushels Barley, 10,920 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 1,062 pkgs. Provisions and 789 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 87½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in fair request, including Middling Upland, at 10½c.@10¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Has been sparingly sought after, including Java, at 16c.@16½c; Maracaibo, at 13½c.@14½c.; Rio. at 10½c.@13c., and St. Domingo, at 11c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, to-day, at a shade firmer rates. The receipts have been unimportant, and receivers have not been eager to sell, unless at advanced prices. The decline in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain has tended to encourage shippers to buy freely. The reported sales add up 13,000 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 70@$4 80; ordinary to choice extra State at $5@$5 20, chiefly $5@$5 10; superfine Western at $4 65@$4 80; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 35 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 70	@$4 80
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 65	@ 4 80
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate request, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 1,520 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 25 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 30@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is inquired for including inferior to very choice extra at $5 10@$7 ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 05@$3 10 for Jersey and $3 40@$3 45 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, but the advanced claims of holders have checked operations. The arrivals, since our last, have been inconsiderable. We have heard of sales of 64,800 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 14; White Western at $1 30@$1 35; Red do., at $1 22½@$1 23; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club at $1 15@$1 16; Northwestern Club, part at $1 10, and No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 09; No. 2 do., at $1 05@$1 06, and red State at $1 20 ℘ bushel. Corn continues in good request at full rates; sales 86,500 bushels at 62½c.@63c. for mixed Western, in store; 63½c.@64½c., for do. do., afloat, and 65c.@66c. for Southern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at 68c.@70c. ℘ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 650 bales have been made at 75c.@85c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are inactive, at from 25c.@32c. ℘ lb.

IRON—Has been inactive and prices have been unsettled.

LATHS—Eastern are in limited request, within a range of from $1 25@$1 30, cash and short time, ℘ thousand.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—A fair inquiry prevails for new crop New-Orleans, at 31c.@34c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and sales have been confined to 300 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $15 87½@$16; new Prime at $11 37½@$11 50; old Mess at $15 37½@$15 50, and old Prime at $10 ℘ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats. The sales of Bacon comprise 500 boxes, including ribbed City at 9½c., and Philadelphia at 9½c. ℘ lb. Lard is inactive. sales 180 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping. Sales 160 bbls., at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in limited request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 140 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at 18c.@18½c., chiefly at 18c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed and rates have declined. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 9½d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ℘ lb.; Resin, 3s. ℘ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℘ 310 lbs. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Friday) MORNING, in ample time for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—THE DOWAGER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HERNE THE HUNTER—RICHARD III. ON HORSEBACK—HOLE IN THE WALL.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

South Carolina yesterday, by solemn ordinance declared the connection with the Confederacy of the United States dissolved. The instrument by which this desperate act was consummated declares that the ordinance adopted by the State, in Convention, on the 23d of May, 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and all acts and parts of acts passed by the Legislature of the State ratifying amendments to the Constitution, are repealed, and that union subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is at an end. The ordinance was engrossed on parchment, and the members of the Convention signed it at 6½ o'clock last evening. Considerable discussion took place as to the immediate effect of this action on business and other relations; on the collection of revenue at Charleston by the Federal authorities; on the distribution of mail matter, etc.; but no definite idea seemed to be entertained by any one as to what was necessary or proper to be done. Some were in favor of continuing certain relations with the "foreign" Government of the United States, while others were opposed to any such arrangement, and for striking out at once into the labyrinths of separate sovereignty. These matters will probably be discussed by the Convention to-day.

Yesterday was an exciting day in Washington, especially after the reception of the news of the passage of the ordinance of secession by the South Carolina Convention. An official dispatch announcing the action of the Convention was received by President BUCHANAN while a number of Southern men were present, and our report says that he exhibited much agitation on the occasion. The news created a great sensation in Congress, also, confusing the proceedings for a short period. But the most important intelligence in this connection, which reaches us from the Federal Capital, is that *orders have been issued to Maj.* ANDERSON, *in command of Fort Moultrie, to surrender in case of an attack.* In accordance with the spirit of these instructions, he telegraphs that he has surrendered all the arms—some seventy or eighty thousand stand—which were deposited in the Arsenal at Charleston to the authorities of that city. Our correspondent gives this statement on what he considers reliable authority.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were important. In the Senate the Tariff bill was reported back from the Committee on Finance by Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, with a recommendation that its consideration be postponed until the 4th of March. It was tabled. Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, moved to take up his resolution of inquiry relative to the condition of the fortifications in Charleston Harbor, but the objection was made that it would lead to a long and exciting debate, which was to be avoided at the present time. During the discussion, the question of the coercion of a seceding State coming up, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said he did not know of anybody who had any idea that the Government intended to declare war against a State, or to coerce a State;—the Government, however, has power to coerce or punish individuals. The Deficiency bill, from the House, was referred to the Committee on Finance The resolution of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was then taken up as the special order, and Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, proceeded to make a rejoinder to his colleague, Mr. WADE. In the House, Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the assertion of Mr. MILES, in the South Carolina Convention on Wednesday, to the effect that a threat had been made to the President regarding any attempt to reinforce the garrison at Fort Moultrie. The resolution, which created considerable excitement among the Southern members, was laid over under the rule. A report was made from the Judiciary Committee on the Watrous impeachment case, consideration of which was postponed until Thursday next. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill granting lands to Nebraska for railroads. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered as an amendment the Pacific Railroad bill, reported by the Select Committee during the last session. This was superseded by a substitute offered by Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, which is very similar in its features, and which was finally adopted by the Committee and by the House, after various ineffectual attempts to amend it, by a vote of 95 to 74. A synopsis of the bill will be found in our report of the proceedings.

We publish dispatches from Springfield, the home of Mr. LINCOLN, which are supposed to give an indication of the policy of the President elect with reference to secession.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The news, which is three days later, is entirely unimportant. The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a circular addressed by Count DE PERSIGNY to the Prefects on entering upon his functions as Minister of the Interior. He says that the recent modifications in the French Constitution will prepare the country for the peaceful exercise of liberty, whose development the throne of NAPOLEON is bound to protect. Letters from Gaeta of the 1st inst. state that the fire of the besiegers has been temporarily suspended. We copy several articles from London journals on the financial troubles in the United States. They generally express the conviction that the money panic was at an end, and, under this belief, the Bank of England has not even advanced its rate of discount. The *Persia* has brought £620,000 in specie.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings $20,000 in specie. Her advices have been anticipated. The mails by the steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool Dec. 6, arrived late last night.

The steamship *Kedar*, to sail to-day for Liverpool, will take a mail. Letters can be posted at Mr. CUNARD'S office till 11 A. M.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Quaker City*, we receive intelligence from Havana to the 15th inst. Business of all kinds in Havana remains without improvement. To afford relief, Government has authorized the bank to issue in paper four millions of dollars, of which two millions will be thrown into immediate circulation. The Spanish fleet had left Havana nominally for a cruise, but the report was current that their destination was Vera Cruz. The *Quaker City* has brought over 100,000 in specie. The health of Havana was good, and the weather was very fine.

The Board of Aldermen last evening tranferred from the appropriation for Russ pavement, the sum of $14,529 38, to make up deficiencies in the appropriation for election expenses; also, $446 for blank books and stationery. Alderman FARLEY offered a resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to employ 1,000 laborers to grade Hamilton-square, in view of the stagnant condition of business caused by the political crisis. The resolution laid over under the rule. The salary of the Clerk of Washington Market was increased to $1,500, and of the Deputy Clerk to $1,000. The salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner was increased to $3,500 per annum, and of the chief clerk in the same office, to $3,000. The sum of $600 was appropriated in aid of the adult operatives of the Institution for the Blind. The sum of $200 each was appropriated for the regular reporters of the Board. A resolution from the Board of Supervisors requesting the Common Council to rescind its action relative to giving the Supreme Court rooms to the Superior Court, was sent back to the Supervisors unanswered. The assessment list for paving Eighth-avenue was confirmed. The Board of Councilmen passed the Japanese Appropriation bill, as cut down in the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 18 to 6. The bill, as amended and passed, is for the sum of $82,822 73. The resolution granting permission to the Third-avenue Railroad Company to lay down branch tracks at various points on the line of their road, passed over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 16 to 8. Steam fire engines for Companies 2 and 6 were ordered, at a cost not exceeding $4,000 each; also a portrait of HARRY HOWARD at a cost of $500.

The trial, by Court-martial, of Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, charged with disobedience of orders in refusing to command the parade of his Regiment on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales, commenced at the Division Armory, in White-street, yesterday. Col. CORCORAN presented a plea in bar, one witness was examined, and the Court adjourned to Jan. 3 next.

The case of the slaver brig *Bonita* came off yesterday before Mr. MORELL. The only witness examined was one of the crew of the U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, by which the capture was made. The particulars of the seizure were detailed, and the case was adjourned to Saturday.

The inquest in the case of JAMES MYERS, whose death resulted from the explosion on the *Commonwealth*, will be held by Coroner SCHIRMER to-day.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the case of SCHACHT, indicted for the murder of KAVANAGH, was concluded by a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. No other business was transacted. In the Court of General Sessions, JACOB CHATTERTON was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and several pleas were taken from other prisoners. The most of the day was occupied by the trial of MARY PARMLEE, indicted for grand larceny. The jury disagreed. In the action tried before Justice WOODRUFF, in the Superior Court, which was brought by the widow of E. H. HOWELL, deceased, against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, upon a policy of insurance on her late husband's life, the Jury were unable to agree. It will be remembered that the defence was that HOWELL committed suicide, which absolved the Company from liability. At Chambers of the Supreme Court before Justice HOGEBOOM, CHARLES HOCKNEITER was discharged on bail, it appearing that KLOTZ, who was stabbed by the prisoner, is not mortally wounded. The bail was fixed at $1,000.

The political dispatches in yesterday's papers caused the Stock Exchange to advance from one to three per cent. in the forenoon, and the arrival of the *Persia* with $3,000,000 in gold later in the day, added to the buoyancy of the market at the Second Board. At the very close, New-York Central was at 75½. Erie 30½, Illinois Central 67¼. Money easier. Exchange steady at 104 on London.

The demand for Flour, Wheat, Corn and Cotton was good, and prices favored sellers, decidedly. Provisions, Fish, Hemp, Rice, Tobacco, Metals, Naval Stores, Coffee, Honey and Oils were very quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for New-Orleans Molasses, Cuba Sugars, Hay and Whisky. Hides, Leather and Teas were dull. Freights were depressed and rates declined.

The Treason Consummated.

Our Washington Correspondent reports that orders have been sent to Maj. ANDERSON *to surrender the Charleston Forts if they are attacked*. We shall await confirmation of this intelligence before we give it full credit. We concede its probabilty. Every thing in the recent conduct of JAMES BUCHANAN has indicated that he was in close alliance with the Conspirators against the Union. All his official arrangements have looked towards this end. While we hesitate as yet to yield full credence to the reported consummation of his treason, we shall not be at all surprised to find that for weeks before the election, he has been pledged to aid in the achievement of these schemes. We do not forget that two months before the election, the Charleston *Mercury*, the accredited Disunion organ, asserted that if South Carolina would secede before the 4th of March, she would meet with no resistance,—adding, with a significance which is now explained, "*We know what we say.*" As long ago as in September last *three hundred troops* were collected here for the purpose of being sent to Charleston under Lieut. DAVIS *to reinforce Fort Moultrie.* Just as they were ready to start, *the orders were countermanded* from Washington and the troops were sent to California. Why this sudden change in their destination?

It is perfectly apparent that the Disunionists have relied implicitly upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S countenance and support, from the beginning. Either their knowledge of his inherent cowardice and infidelity to any public trust was the ground of this reliance, or they have had assurances of a more positive and peremptory character. At all events, they have gone forward with all the confidence which his actual participation in their councils could have given them. Mr. MILES, who had just returned from Washington, declared in the Charleston Convention, on Wednesday, that it was best for them to let the improvements on the Forts go forward,—as it would be "ultimately to their advantage." He could not have said this if he had anticipated being compelled to fight for them. If he contemplated their surrender, and their being used *against* the Federal Government, he had abundant reason for his remark.

One thing we venture to predict. The surrender of these Forts, under orders from the President, will put an end to all attempts at conciliation,—to all thoughts of compromise, until they are again in possession of the Government of the United States. The people of this country are not prepared to submit to this extremity of degradation. And if the *impeachment* of a President who shall thus betray the Government he was chosen to administer, and the Constitution he has sworn to support, does not instantly follow the consummation of the treason, it will not be from any fault on the part of the people, but because their Representatives at Washington lack the will or the power to execute simple justice on a high offender. We warn the President that the surrender of those Forts to a State in rebellion, will give an entirely new direction to the political discussions of the day.

Gen. Cass and the President's Policy about Fort Moultrie.

No official statement has yet appeared of the precise points of difference between the President and Gen. CASS. The following, from a Washington letter in the Boston *Courier*, gives the most detailed account of the matter we have seen. It is interesting, also, as giving the positions of Gen. SCOTT and Secretary FLOYD on the same subject:

"The issue between the President and the Secretary of State is understood to have related exclusively to the question of reinforcing or of increasing the garrison at Fort Moultrie. Gen. SCOTT has been in this city several days, and his opinion has been obtained as to the propriety or necessity, in a military point of view, of strengthening the command at the fort in question. The officer in command at the fort, deeming the garrison inadequate to its defence, has asked for an augmentation of force; and the disagreement in the Cabinet arose from the question of complying with his requisition. Gen. SCOTT, *whose opinion is, of course, professional rather than political, is decidedly in favor of the augmentation.* There is, at present, but one company in the garrison, which Gen. SCOTT decides, as any military man would decide, to be *wholly insufficient* to resist any determined attack. *The Secretary of War, as well as Mr.* CASS, *coincided with Gen. Scott's opinion*—both being influenced in their judgment, Mr. CASS more particularly, by political as well as military considerations. The Secretary of War is supposed to be more in sympathy with South Carolina, and less unfavorably inclined towards her contemplated measure of secession than was the Secretary of State; but as a matter of just and commendable pride, *he is said to have promised himself and to have pledged the Government that he will deliver the South Carolina, as well as other fortifications of the Union, intact to his successor in office.* Mr. CASS, disapproving of secession, as a right as well as a matter of expediency and propriety, in the present position of South Carolina, maintains that the Government would be derelict in duty if it were to leave Fort Moultrie in its present condition, when there is reason to believe that an effort will soon be made to wrest it from our hands. To suffer the fort thus to pass from its control into the hands of a revolutionary State, would virtually be *treachery on the part of the General Government.*

The President naturally desires to avoid, if possible, a collision with South Carolina, and especially such a collision as he is firmly convinced will result from any movement whatever towards strengthening the fortifications on her coast. *The purpose of South Carolina has been expressed to him privately*, and has been announced publicly, *to possess itself in due time—that is, when its act of secession has been consummated, of those forts.* She will claim them as her property, and as indispensable to her safety, in the new position she intends to assume. He has received assurances, such as he regards as sufficient, that South Carolina will do nothing to precipitate a collision with the General Government *during the few remaining days of the present Administration.* The simple declaratory act of secession cannot, without some overt act, bring on a collision—certainly not immediately."

If these statements are reliable, they leave Mr. BUCHANAN in a much worse position than before. Gen. SCOTT, the highest military authority in the country, is decidedly of opinion that the garrison at Fort Moultrie is not adequate to its defence. Major ANDERSON, the officer in command, has asked for reinforcements, as absolutely necessary to the performance of the duty which has been assigned him. The Secretary of the War Department concurs in the necessity and propriety of sending them, in spite of his sympathy with the action of South Carolina. Gen. CASS, the head of the Cabinet, urges the duty of complying with the request of Major ANDERSON, as not only essential to the maintenance of the fortress, but as necessary to protect the General Government from the suspicion of treachery.

Against all these urgent representations, based upon common sense and reinforced by professional experience and political wisdom, Mr. BUCHANAN opposes an obstinate refusal. And that, too, after he has been privately assured by the authorities of South Carolina that she intends to take the forts after her act of secession from the Union. And his only apology for such a course is, that he has received what he deems sufficient assurances that she will not do so during the few remaining days of his Administration.

Mr. BUCHANAN, therefore, understands perfectly that it is the intention of South Carolina to seize the forts, possibly during his term, and instantly at the accession of his successor at the latest. Yet he refuses to lift a finger towards putting them in a defensible position. He deems it no part of his duty—certainly no part which he intends to fulfill—to protect the country from any evils which do not threaten it during his administration. He is perfectly willing to scuttle the ship if he can only get ashore. This is his conception of patriotism and public duty.

Suppose, on the morning after LINCOLN'S inauguration, the fort should be attacked, and that Major ANDERSON and his command, acting under Mr. BUCHANAN'S orders, should be sacrificed in its defence. Upon whose head would rest the responsibility? Who would answer for their blood? Against whom would the execrations of an indignant nation be hurled? Not Mr. LINCOLN, for he will have had no opportunity to do an act or say a word for their relief. Mr. BUCHANAN will be held responsible, by public opinion, for every life that may be lost, and for every drop of blood that may be shed in that contingency. He will carry into private life a heavier weight of responsibility, and more scathing curses from the American people, than have ever hitherto followed any high officer into his retirement.

At any time previous to secession Mr. BUCHANAN might have sent troops to Fort Moultrie, without dispute or doubt of his authority from any quarter. It was universally conceded that the Fort was the property of the United States, and that it was the duty of the President to protect and defend it. After secession, South Carolina will claim it as her property:—and although the claim is utterly worthless, many beyond that State will regard it as a basis of opposition to the action of the General Government. And the result in either case must be the same.

The greatest curse that can befall a nation is to have a traitor, a coward, or an imbecile at its head in a great crisis of its affairs. Mr. BUCHANAN seems determined, upon his retirement, to hand over the whole power of the Government to the Disunionists, instead of the man whom the people have elected President. The first duty, as it will be the first necessity, of Mr. LINCOLN, will be to reclaim the authority thus basely betrayed. We trust there will prove to be vigor enough in our Government not only to accomplish this result, but also to punish treason wherever it may be found.

The Pacific Railroad.

The House yesterday passed a bill for the construction of two railroads to the Pacific,—a Northern and a Southern road,—the former starting from two points on the western borders of Iowa and Missouri, by two lines converging to a point 200 miles west of the Missouri River, and proceeding thence *viâ* Salt Lake to San Francisco;—the latter starting at two points from the western borders of Arkansas and Louisiana, by two lines converging until they meet the line of the road chartered by the State of Texas.

The bill was passed by the combined votes of the Republicans and the Conservatives of the South. It is the best sort of a Union measure. It affords the strongest possible pledge of the disposition of the Federal Government to render equal and exact justice to both sections of the country. For very many obvious reasons it would have been better to provide for only one road instead of two;—but two are necessary, not only for the accommodation of each section, but to preclude the sectional advantages which would result from the construction of either one alone. A central route, or one located a little north of the centre, is that in which the Northern and Middle States are interested; and which at the same time would be of most importance to the Pacific States. There will be no great difficulties to encounter in the work of reconciling the interests of those who demand an extreme Northern route, and those who insist upon a middle route. A route following the fortieth parallel will not be too far north for St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Baltimore, nor too far south for Boston, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul, while it will be almost on the latitude of this City and Philadelphia.

But the great body of the Southern people derive no direct advantages of trade from the Northern route. It would be all that Baltimore, Wheeling, St. Louis, and even Louisville could ask; but for the middle and Southern Slave States, there would be no fairness and reciprocity, in compelling them to travel six or eight degrees north in order to reach a point immediately west of them.

Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas are now wavering in their allegiance to the Union. They are calculating its value; their people will not fail to perceive that their only hope of a connection with the Pacific is dependent upon the preservation of the Union. California, a Free State, which is strongly attached to the Union, extends to the Mexican frontier, so that if the above-named States were out of the Union, they would be forever cut off from the Pacific, except by the consent of the Northern Confederacy, or Mexico, which will probably be intimately allied to the former by a league of mutual protection and reciprocal free-trade.

Tennessee and Mississippi would also be deeply interested in this Road, and, indeed, all the States South and East of her. Its construction, therefore, becomes a matter of first-rate importance in the present disaffected state of the Southern mind. As a measure of policy simply, it is worthy of the maturest thought of all Northern men. It is a measure of conciliation which calls for no sacrifice of principle, and may be voted for by men of all parties and sections without scruple. Fortunately the Southern Road will pass through regions where the expensive institutions of Slavery can never take root; it will traverse high arid plains, in which none of the valuable staples of the South can vegetate. The opponents of Slavery, therefore, will run no risk in aiding the extension of the institution in voting for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

It is an important consideration, not to be lost sight of in this connection, that the construction of two railroads to the Pacific at the present time would exercise a very wholesome influence upon the financial and industrial interests of the country. By their tendency to cement the bonds of the Union they would restore confidence to public and private credit; and by giving employment to labor on a grand scale, thousands and tens of thousands of men, with their families, who now hang idly about the cities and towns, constantly exposed to the temptations of vice and beggary, would be carried to the western wilds, there, after constructing the roads, to find permanent homes, and become the founders of States. These highways would at the same time facilitate the settlement of the public lands, and thus promote another permanent policy of the Government. The tide of Western emigration would flow with renewed and unwonted vigor, new resources of production would be opened, and new markets for the manufactures and commerce of the Eastern cities would be created.

The Secession Movement.

South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M., by the unanimous vote of the Convention; and her action was greeted with a salvo of a hundred guns. As this step was universally anticipated, it will create no special uneasiness. It does not change the relations of South Carolina to the Union in the slightest degree, though it will very possibly be followed by acts that will have that effect. It is not easy to see how she can avoid refusing to pay duties at once, as her continuance in paying, upon her own theory, becomes now an act of gratuitous subjection and tribute to a foreign State.

Meantime in other States, and especially in Georgia, the movement is becoming more considerate and dignified, if not less decided. The Coöperationists seem to have a majority in the Convention, and they may possibly decide not to imitate the hasty and separate action of South Carolina, but to await the coöperation of the other Southern or at least the Cotton-growing States. In various parts of the South, moreover, conservative sentiments are beginning to assert themselves. There is no longer that dead monotony of Disunionism which marked the earlier stages of the movement. Very able men in nearly all the States have made very able arguments against rash and injudicious action, and have counseled a resolute attempt to obtain a redress of wrongs within the Union, before absolutely going out of it.

These things naturally encourage the hope of a better result than we have apprehended hitherto. It is thought that *time* will be gained at all events, and this is a matter of importance.

It will not do, however, to yield too far to these anticipations. Whatever the movement has lost in recklessness and haste, it may have gained in steadiness and strength. There is thus far no *Union* Party in the South; the only divisions are upon minor points. Some are for seceding now, while others would wait for the coöperation of other States. Some would secede without condition, while others would remain in the Union if their demands should be conceded. What those demands will be we can, of course, conjecture;—and we are bound to add that we see very little prospect that they will be granted.

If the South were in a mood to discuss the subject with candor and fairness,—if they were "open to conviction," or willing even to have their palpable mistakes in matters of fact corrected, we should have little fear of the result. But it is not so,—nor do we see any immediate prospect of their becoming so.

Another Warning—Disasters to Steamers.

The burning of the *John P. King*, at her dock, rather than at sea, with a complement of passengers; the comparatively harmless rupture of the *Commonwealth's* steam-chimney, under low steam and fires, rather than an explosion, of which, under higher pressure, this very rupture would have been the first step; the burning and tumbling to pieces of the *Connaught*—to go back a little further—under circumstances of the most frightful carelessness and guilt on the part of her builders, at a time when there was, singularly enough, a vessel at hand to save the victims;—all these fearful warnings should be instantly heeded. We had better not tempt Providence much longer with our rotten boiler-plate and cheap construction. Let Congress spare one half hour to defend the public against a destroyer which menaces its safety quite as decidedly, in the long run, as sectional and party strife.

We have no doubt that the builders of the *John P. King* intended to make every provision against fire; and, whatever its immediate cause might have been, the ship was sure to be burned, sooner or later, and no man can tell what destruction of life another such risk would entail. It would be very uncharitable to suppose that the owners of the *Commonwealth* would have willingly withheld any amount of money to secure the safety of their boilers,—but there was fault somewhere. We shudder to think how near the vessel and all that were in her came to total destruction. Simple ruptures in boilers do not often end the matter. They are usually but the first phase of what appears to us as a single and instantaneous operation—the triple phenomenon of explosion—relief of overpressure, the consequent flashing into steam of water too hot to remain as water *at that pressure*, and the sudden and destructive impact and shock of the newly-generated power. We have the concurrent authority of those who have most laboriously searched and clearly set forth the subject, that all explosions begin in a simple, and, in itself, harmless rupture.

Here, then, in this defective boiler-plate, night after night, as the steamer plowed the Sound with her hundreds of passengers, gradually ripened the seeds of death. Hour after hour, with stealthy step, the mysterious agencies of nature were preying on the life of that fatal strip of iron. But an hour ago, its cohesion and the rupturing pressure were in equilibrium—another ounce will hurl the fabric, crashing and splintered, into the wintry air—but the furnaces are opened—the pressure goes down—and all is safe. Safe? That was the dying grip of the iron fibres—the tide had turned—they could hold on no longer—and the relaxed and dissolving particles ripped like paper at last, under the inferior action of low steam and deadened fires. The life of ruptured boiler-plates does not often close so quietly; a little more vitality—or a little less—and the grim enginery would have expired with a blaze and a crash. How many, among the million boiler-plates which strain to-day under their wonted pressures, are approaching their dissolution? How many tired fibres are relaxing their iron grip? How many seeds of death and destruction are ripening around and beneath us? Think of it, travelers and legislators.

Mr. Lincoln on the Crisis.

As a matter of course it is never quite safe to rely implicitly on the reports of others for the opinions of prominent public men. But in the absence of more authoritative announcements, such reports are entitled to some degree of consideration.

We published, in the TIMES of yesterday, an interesting letter from an intelligent and cautious correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, giving an account of a visit to Mr. LINCOLN, and the following notes of a conversation with him upon the political condition of the Southern States,—which are worth reproducing:

"At length, one of the party asked him if he had any news from the South. 'No,' he replied; 'I have not yet read the dispatches in the morning papers. But,' he added, 'I think, from all I can learn, that *things have reached their worst point in the South, and they are likely to mend in the future.* If it be true, as reported, that the South Carolinians do not intend to resist the collection of the revenue, after they ordain secession, there need be no collision with the Federal Government. The Union may still be maintained. The greatest inconvenience will arise from the want of Federal courts; as with the present feeling, judges, marshals, and other officers could not be obtained.' On this point Mr. LINCOLN spoke at some length, regretting its difficulty, but adding that *his mind was made up as to how it should be overcome.* His tone and language were moderate, good-humored and friendly towards the South.

He then went on to speak of the charges made by the South against the North, remarking that they were so indefinite that they could not be regarded as sound. If they were well defined they could be fairly and successfully met. But they are so vague that they cannot be long maintained by reasoning men even in the Southern States. Afterwards he spoke of the course pursued by certain Republican newspapers at the North, which I need not name, in replying to threats of secession from Southern States, by saying, "*Let them secede; we do not want them.*" This tone, he remarked, was having a bad effect in some of the border States, especially in Missouri, where there was danger that it might alienate some of the best friends of the cause if it were persisted in. In Missouri and some other States, where Republicanism has just began to grow, and where there is still a strong Pro-Slavery Party to contend with, there can be no advantage in taunting and bantering the South. Leading Republicans from those States had urged him to use his influence with the journals referred to, and induce them to alter their present tone towards the South. He did not say he had promised to do this, and I only gathered from his manner and language that he would prefer to see the bantering tone abandoned."

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.—During the Nullification controversy at Charleston, in 1832, it is well known that Gen. SCOTT was present, in command of the troops in Fort Moultrie. At one of the excited meetings in the circus, Gov. JAMES HAMILTON declared that he had resolved to put the purpose of the Government in the collection of duties to the test—that some sugar would arrive which would be the occasion of this test, and that "*he would go the death for the sugar.*"

Good watch was kept. The vessel with the twelve boxes of sugar came in. She was signaled and not heaving to, a shot was fired from the fort before her bow. She came to! The sugar was taken out and landed in the fort, where it remained until the controversy was at its end, when it was delivered to the consignee.

Not long after a large fire broke out in Charleston, which was espied by Gen. SCOTT while he was standing on the rampart. He instantly ordered a body of three hundred soldiers to the relief of the burning town. They hastened to the scene of the conflagration, and as they were advancing, a person rushed up in great alarm, and begged them to save his sugar-house. "Come on boys," cried out Capt. RINGGOLD, "save the building—go the death for the sugar." The building was saved—the fire extinguished.

Such are the men whom the excited people of Charleston may be stimulated to attack. Let them recall this incident, and, above all, let them remember the old hero (SCOTT) now mediating for the peace and honor of the country, the support of the laws and the Constitution, as humane to the suffering as he is faithful to the interests and warm to the feelings of the whole people of these United States, North and South, East and West.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FESTIVAL.—HENRY WARD BEECHER delivers the Oration before the New-England Society of Philadelphia this evening. The New-York Society have no Oration, but they dine together at the Astor House on Saturday.

The Fugitive Slave Case in Canada.

TORONTO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A large meeting was held last night to sympathize with the fugitive slave ANDERSON claimed under the Ashburton treaty, for killing Mr. DIGGS, of Missouri, who endeavored to prevent his escape. Strong speeches were made against his rendition by lawyers, clergymen, and others. A resolution was passed to appeal the case to England, if necessary, and a petition was adopted to the administrator of the Government praying for the release of ANDERSON.

Mayoralty Election in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 19.

A special election for Mayor took place in this city to-day. STEPHEN C. BEMIS, Democrat, was elected by ninety majority over DANIEL L. HARRIS, Republican. The vote is one hundred larger than that cast at the Presidential election. Much excitement prevailed while the election was progressing.

Movements of Senator Seward.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Senator SEWARD arrived here last night. He repudiates the telegraph and newspaper assumptions of his authority for a concurrence in the Albany *Evening Journal's* article of Tuesday last. He says that when he wishes to be heard he is in the habit of speaking in his proper place for himself.

Resignation of Gov. Medary.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The *Herald*, of this city, publishes an address of Gov. MEDARY to the citizens of Kansas, in which he announces his resignation.

Adjutant-General N. Y. S. M.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 20.

J. MEREDITH REED, late President of the Wide-Awakes in this City, is to be the Adjutant-General of the Militia of the State, in place of FREDERICK TOWNSEND.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Fourth Ward Public School building was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was occasioned by an imperfection in the furnace. Loss $15,000; insured for $7,000 in the Northwestern Company of this City.

Hostile Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A hostile meeting between E. B. SAYERS and Gen. FROST took place this morning, near the northern limits of the city. After an exchange of shots, affairs were amicably settled. Neither party was injured. The General fired into the air.

The Steamer Empire State.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The *Empire State*, of the Fall River route, encountered a severe passage on the Sound last night, owing to the heavy rain-storm. The passengers arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

A Contradiction.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Mr. W. H. CONKLE denies that the President sent to him the alleged letter published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOP OF THE "CITY WIDE-AWAKES."—The "City Wide-Awakes," last evening, fairly danced for joy at the Republican victory. It was the first public demonstration in honor of Mr. LINCOLN'S election that has taken place in the City. It seems the harbinger of a gentle *régime* that the republican rejoicings in the Metropolis are thus inaugurated under the benign auspices of Terpsichore rather than by marshalled hosts marching to martial music through the streets. Irving Hall, on Irving-place, corner of Fifteenth-street—a new and elegant temple of the light fantastic toe,—was the scene of the evening's festivities. There a gay throng assembled in good season. The members of the *élite* Corps of the Wide-Awarkes of New-York, led by their gallant Capt. BUNCE, dashed boldly into the thickest of the dance and stormed the hearts of the loveliest. The only ornaments of the dancing-hall were the fair; ball-rooms when adorned by them are adorned the most. The music was divine, the dancing delectable, and all night long all went merry as a marriage bell. It was not till long after the sheets of the present edition of the TIMES were put to press that the dancers thought of pressing theirs.

A WOMAN SAVAGELY ASSAULTED BY BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning burglars visited the house No. 442 Third-avenue, occupied by Mr. PHILIP SIBOX, as a dwelling and store. The noise which they made in searching the different rooms, was sufficient to awake PAULINA BALI, a servant-girl employed by Mr. SIBOX, and when she found out who had occasioned the disturbance, as a matter of course, she screamed. To silence her one of the burglars caught her by the throat, while the other with a knife stabbed her several times in the head, inflicting dangerous wounds. The ruffians then escaped, without carrying away any booty, and leaving a hat, brace and bit, bedcord and bottle of gin. The Police have no clue to them.

THE DEAF MUTES.—An interesting exhibition of the deaf mutes who belong to St. Anne's Church, which is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, took place last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The recitations exhibited an extraordinary degree of accomplishment.

The Harlem Bridge.

INVESTIGATION BY THE SUPERVISORS—MAYOR WOOD ON THE STAND.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to make examination into the matter of the contract for the new Harlem Bridge, met yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall. The Mayor and Street Commissioner of New-York, the President of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, and the County Judge of Westchester, were the Commissioners for constructing the bridge.

The communication of J. MCLEOD MURPHY, civil engineer to the Board of Supervisors, was read, setting forth that the estimates for the work were too high, and that when finished the bridge would not answer the purpose for which it was intended.

Mayor WOOD was summoned by the Committee, and was present. In answer to questions, he stated that there were several distinct contracts for building the various portions of the bridge, but that he did not have them with him, and he advised the Committee that they could obtain more specific information of Mr. MCALPINE, the engineer who drew the plans and specifications upon which the contracts were based, as he was thoroughly acquainted with the whole matter. The Mayor stated that the entire cost of the bridge would be *but two hundred thousand dollars*, and it was the general opinion that so prominent and important a structure should be built tastefully.

The Chairman, Mr. BLUNT, thought $25,000 enough to expend on such a bridge.

In reply, Mayor WOOD said that Westchester County would pay her share of the expenses; that at present the disbursements were made from the $25,000 appropriation made in the tax levy of 1858. The work, in his opinion, was being done as economically as it could be done, and the best engineers had been employed. *Vessels of two thousand tons would be able to pass under it.*

Mr. AULD, the Mayor's clerk, here produced the contracts, and it was stated by him that they could be seen at any time at the Mayor's office. No examination of the contracts were made.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Corporation Counsel for information as to the powers of the Commissioners to draw upon the $25,000 appropriation until the Board of Supervisors had approved the plans for the work. The Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables J. E. Harvey, of Philadelphia; J. P. Hale, of New-Hampshire, and O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Major S. B. Caldwell, of New-Orleans; W. B. Tillinghast and A. Whitney, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Mayor Lincoln and F. E. Faxon, C. Willis, J. Holbrook, J. Fredericks, L. D. Crane, Justin Jones and O. H. Sparr, Councilmen of Boston; Com. McKinstry, of the U. S. Navy; M. de Lierrel and Miss de Lierrel, of France, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Dr. W. H. Prioleau, of South Carolina; W. Billings, of England, and C. M. Strong, of Florida, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. Wires, of Vermont; Col. R. Harper, of New-Orleans; J. Reed, of Canada; F. A. Merrill, of Bordeaux, France, and C. N. Yearmans, of New-Haven, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. H. Ketchum and J. V. Bonson, of Dover, N. H., are at the Albemarle House.

J. Atkins, of England; W. M. Ramsay and T. W. Jones, of Edinburgh, Scotland, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

H. M. Rossberg and family, W. L. Lainey and José Bretas, of Havana, are at the Lafarge House.

Capt. Judkins, of the steamship *Persia*, is at the Everett House.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Consequences of Secession—Misapprehension as to the Republican Policy—A Declaration of War must Come from the Seceding States—The Collection of the Revenues, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860.

In my letter of yesterday I endeavored to show that the secession leaders have neither studied the issue they are making, nor considered the natural and inevitable consequences which would be involved in their first success. We have seen, too, that the masses of the Southern people who favor secession do so because they are equally uninformed in relation to its certain results,—and that they are proceeding under the influence of reckless passion, excited by entire misinformation as to the sentiment of the North, and by the apprehension of serious dangers which have no existence except in the falsehoods of those who mislead them. If now we can show that a time must come, before it is too late, when the Southern people *will* reflect and when their own conservative men *can* get them to listen to the facts as they are, we may reasonably expect a simple and peaceful adjustment of the trouble between the two sections. "But," say CHAS. O'CONOR JOHN MCKEON, and other of the patent Union-savers, "in the meantime we are plunging directly and at once into civil war, which can only be averted by immediate concessions to Southern demands. Not so;—secession, carried to its extremity, undoubtedly is civil war; but mere declarations of secession are nothing of the sort. If civil war comes somebody must begin it—somebody must declare it. Who will do this?—the seceding States, or the General Government? Neither—for the United States will not thus precipitate the country into bloody strife,—and the seceding States cannot, until after they have had that season of careful reflection to which we look for a peaceful solution of the question. The fundamental error of the O'Conors and the McKeons is this: they take it for granted that, in the words of the New-York organ of the panic-makers, "as soon as LINCOLN comes into power on the 4th of March he will *wage war against the seceding States.*" If he should do this we might expect to see a united South, standing bravely, though ever so hopelessly, together, to defend their homes to the last extremity against invading Federal forces. That is precisely what their secession leaders are praying for, as the only means by which they can keep the frantic passions of the masses up to the work of revolution, and thus prevent them from stopping to think. But Mr. LINCOLN will do nothing of the sort. He will pursue, only with more dignity and patriotic firmness, the very course which you have prescribed for Mr. BUCHANAN,—he will collect the revenues at all the ports of entry in the Union, South as well as North, disregarding and ignoring all State acts of secession. His Administration *will not* declare war against the seceding States; nor will it send armies to coerce them into availing themselves of the benefits of United States Courts, Federal Post-offices, &c. These facilities are established for their own benefit, and not for that of the United States;—and if they choose to repudiate them it will be wise in the General Government to abstain from exercising its undoubted right to keep that portion of the machinery of Federal power in operation. Mr. LINCOLN will do so. But he will collect the revenues from imports; and if it cannot be done on shore, without the intervention of Federal arms and a consequent conflict with the people, it will be done by revenue cutters, in the vicinity, and supported, if need be, by the entire naval force of the Union.

This policy will result in a practical blockade of the secession ports; the successful assertion of the supremacy of the Federal Government, and the defeat of all schemes of "direct trade," "foreign treaties," &c., upon which the secession leaders rely as a means of developing the anticipated prosperity of the "Southern Confederacy." In this condition of affairs the seceding States will find themselves in a dilemma—they must either admit their scheme of disunion to be a failure, or *must themselves declare war against the General Government*, in order to raise the blockade, and establish their independence. That is the precise view taken by a distinguished Southern politician with whom I have conversed recently, who, anticipating the collection of the revenue by Mr. LINCOLN in the manner suggested, observed, "In that case civil war must come—it must be declared by the South. She cannot help it, unless she retires from her position; it may be death to her, (and he quite distinctly admitted his opinion that it would,) but she *cannot* live without it." As before remarked, the General Government, or "Northern Confederacy," as the seceders would call it, will not declare the civil war; now, let us see if the Southern leaders can induce their followers to not only declare, but to *wage* it.

Let us grant that the seceding States *will* declare the war; how are they to make it? As has been well said, "an army," whether afloat or on shore, "is a hungry reality." Can the seceders support it in either contingency? and even if they are able to do that, can they spare the men from the pressing home-duty of keeping in subjection the servile population who, in consequence of their owners' representations of the purpose of the dominant party in the North, are watching—I say it on Southern authority—for their opportunity to rise and overturn their masters? Let us grant that they have the men to spare, and no one questions the reckless bravery of those they have. But the war they declare, in order to be effective in breaking up the blockade, must be a maritime war. That requires ships, and the South are utterly destitute of them. It requires also sailors—and while the single port of New-Bedford, in Massachusetts, has 10,000 seamen, the South has none. Her people do not take to the sea; their education, tastes and habits incline them to the army, but not to the ocean. Per consequence, they could not man the ships if they had them. Nor have they arms and munitions necessary to carry on offensive operations—nor the money or credit with which to obtain them. The whole world knows that the utmost economy in the Cotton States is required to make their supply of provisions last them until the 1st March next; where, then, are the ample supplies necessary to feed the required forces? They must get them from the Northwest. But they cannot buy them except upon credit—and no one will give them that with the certainty staring them in the face that civil war renders them unable to make their next year's crop in the South—and that the failure to make it not only would utterly preclude the payment of their debts, but would also bring them to absolute starvation. The only shadow of escape for the seceders from the consequences of this argument lies in European interference in their behalf; and that anticipation, I take it, must be thoroughly dissipated by the slightest examination of the material and political interests of the great Powers of the Old World.

If the seceders cannot wage the war by sea, can they do it more easily by land, as they have soldiers, though destitute of sailors? The financial embarrassments of their position will in no degree be improved by that line of operations; so we pass this branch of the question, and assume next that the Border Slave States will of necessity prevent an armed invasion of the Free States. Grant that in the beginning the entire body of Slave States have united, as they probably will, in their demands upon the North. These demands will embrace first of all, protection for Slavery in the Territories by Congressional enactment; or, in other words, a "Slave Code." To show that no threats or anticipated consequences can extort the assent of the North to this proposition, we have only to reflect that every Douglas man, North and South, is as hostile to that sort of intervention as is any member of the Republican Party; and, also, that this sentiment is deeply grounded in the conscientious convictions of the Northern masses, and cannot be eradicated. The measure of "Compromise" is declined; what is the next step? "Why," say the Cotton States, "we must invade the North, notwithstanding it has the *naval* power of the Government to sustain itself, and *we* march in defiance of the Constitution, and with halters about our necks;—notwithstanding if we fail we are traitors, taken in the act, and must suffer the traitor's doom." Do the border Slave States acquiesce? By no means. They answer their Southern brethren promptly, that such a proceeding would be to crush them between the upper and nether mill-stone—that their territory would inevitably become the battle-ground of the Union, and that whatever its issue otherwise, it would be utter and inevitable ruin to themselves. "We sympathze with you," they add; "We will do all to secure your demands that we can, without violating the first law of nature—self-preservation; but we cannot join you in invading the North and sharing your destruction, nor can we permit you to cross our borders to commit that act of madness yourselves. If you force us to choose between evils, we can better afford to become a part of the upper mill-stone of the North, than be ground to powder between them and you Let us mediate between you."

Here, then, is that opportunity for discussion, mediation and conciliation for which we wait, when the practical embarrassments of secession have compelled men to reason,—have compelled them to exchange the reckless wilfullness of passion, for the calm consideration of the means by which that will is to be carried into execution. And this, too, is the time when Mr. STEPHENS and other patriots of the South will be able to get the ear of the people, while they show them the true condition of the indisputable facts,—and then the supposed necessity of secession will disappear as speedily as its practical impossibility is made apparent.

In the meantime the Anti-Secessionists of the South will have found their hands strengthened by the action of the Republican Party in Congress, who, whenever secession has left them the control of the National Legislature, will not hesitate to re-resolve their Chicago Platform, and solemnly declare that Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists. They will also repeal the injudicious Fugitive Slave law of 1850, and enact another which, while practically effective in carrying out the constitutional provision for the rendering up of fugitives from service, will be inoffensive to the Northern conscience, and impossible of abuse for the kidnapping of freemen. This done, our Northern Personal Liberty bills fall of their own weight, and there will be no reasonable objection to their repeal. With these evidences of our good faith in their hands, the Anti-Secessionists of the South will have little difficulty in satisfying their people that their apprehensions are groundless, their panic unreasonable, and the perpetuity of the American Union the only shadow of guarantee for the maintenance of Slavery where it already exists. Their *panic* once allayed, the rest is easy.

If the above-submitted views of the result of the pending issue are correct, it does not follow that they anticipate all the details of events by which it is to be reached. There may be a struggle in reference to the Charleston forts; there may be serious outbreaks elsewhere, in restricted localities; there *will* be, in all probability, still fiercer crimination and recrimination between the sections than have hitherto disgraced our national history; but none of these will in any way change the currents set by "the inexorable logic of events," as M. KOSSUTH would say; which currents, there is the strongest reason to hope and believe, will bring the country safely again into the haven of Peace. S.

Specie List of the Persia.

J. H. Furichs & Co.	£2,000	Camman & Co.	£1,500
Archibald Baxter	2,500	H. R. Anderson	5,000
Relli & Co	1,200	M. Morgan & Sons	40,000
Thos. Scott	7,000	Walsh, Carver & Chase	1,000
Geo. McAllister & Co.,		W. H. F. Mali & Co.	1,000
(Philadelphia)	1,000	G. S. Stephenson & Co	670
F. Alexander	1,000	F. Nicholson & Co	2,000
Geo. Moke & Co	10,000	F. McDonald & Co	2,425
D. Torrance & Co.,		Ludwig, Mace & Co	4,000
(Montreal)	5,000	Wm. Depew	977
D. & A. Kingsland &		Geo. McAllister	2,500
Sutton & Co	3,000	Williams & Levison	10,000
F. Spring	1,000	E. Haynes	1,200
Cash'r Bk. of America	5,000	Rund'l, Jones & Rudge	500
F. F DuFais	1,500	Henry Hastings	481
Henry A. Richard	660	R. W. Burlage	600
Brigham & Parsons	2,000	Schuch'dt & Gebhard	2,000
P. Speyer & Co	15,000	Waldron & Booth	1,000
Gelpecke, Keutgen &		A. Iselin & Co	6,000
Co	5,000	Ferguson & Grain	50,000
Corse, Pratt & Co	354	Zowry Schultz	600
Cragin & Co	2,000	Caesar & Pauli	1,000
Brown Bros. & Co	113,800	H. Koop	1,200
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	13,000	Amy & Heye	3,400
Oelrichs & Co.	1,000	F. Butterfield & Co.	40,000
August Belmont & Co.	165,000	Am. Exch Bank	550
Merchants' Bank	50,000	Snow & Burgess	1,000
H. A. Johnson & Co.	2,200	Chas. Luling	1,100
W. A. Sale & Co.	800	Order	23,100
Sawyer, Wallace & Co	3,000		
Total			£621,407

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 56, 58, 62, 6, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82.

—There was an elopement from Mount Holly, N. J., a few days since. When the couple had succeeded in getting married, they returned. The father of the lady concerned was so incensed that he attempted to procure a divorce by shooting his son-in-law. Happily he was unsuccessful.

[Advertisement.]

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN.—Strangers visiting the City would be pleased to look in at No. 308 Broadway, where may be seen a cabinet of some thousands of skulls, busts, portraits, etc., from all parts of the world, including flat-headed Indians, Caribs, Chinamen, Esquimaux, Egyptian mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers, thieves, boxers, including Heenan, Sayers, Morrissey, etc.; soldiers, Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel and others; clergymen, lawyers, physicians, statesmen, and other leading men. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily.

[Advertisement.]

POOR JACK FROST.—If you want to laugh and see how Jack Frost lost his wager that he could break up CONOVER & WALKER'S assortment of Skates, see advertisement on Fifth Page, giving the conversation that took place between Jack and his old friend, Santa Claus, and for further particulars, apply at the "*Central Park Skate Emporium*," No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully Nervous Debility and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 685 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

Diphtheria, Scarlatina and Croup prevail to an alarming extent among children. By using HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment on the first symptoms of these disorders mothers will be spared much grief and trouble. 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

$40. Important. $50.
WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.
WILSON H. SMITH,
$60. Ansonia, Conn. $75.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at

A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS.
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

Winter Clothing at Reduced Prices.—In consideration of the times, and the lateness of the season, we have marked down our stock of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

As our prices are always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine.

ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 567 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Holiday Presents from Paris.
Choicest selection of Shoes for the Holidays received by the last steamer. Among the variety are quilted satin Shoes, richly trimmed, all colors, made by Este. Also velvet riding Boots trimmed with fur.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin's, 513 Broadway.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Children's Furs, in Sets.
Gents' Fur Capes, Collars, Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fine Watches, for Holiday Presents,
Fine Jewelry, for Holiday Presents.
Sterling Silver Ware, for Holiday Presents.
CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Ladies' Capes, Half Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs; also, Fur Hoods, Gloves and Gauntlets. All desirable articles for Holiday Presents, at BANTA'S, No. 357 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

White's Holiday Soft Hats, for Young GENTS, JUST OUT, to be had only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.
FURS, FURS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Merry Christmas, Ladies, and if you wish Beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and children, also toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men now ready, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, 513 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES.—In East New-York, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. SAMUEL DAVIES, of a son.

MARRIED.

FITZGERALD—STRATTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Chas. H. Keys, Mr. JAMES B. FITZGERALD to ELLIE W., eldest daughter of Ezra M. Stratton, all of this City.

GAMBRILL—HOUSMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, Mr. LAUNCELOT GAMBRILL, of Baltimore, to Miss MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Wm. C. Housman, Esq., of this City.

RIDER—DE FOREST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at the Harrison-st. M. R. Dutch Church, by Rev. Mr. Smith, JOHN P. RIDER, of New-York, to CORNELIA A., daughter of the late Wm. H. De Forest, of the former place.

SHARPE—HOWE.—In Goshen, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Mr. Wood, WILLIAM F. SHARPE, Esq., to Mrs. JANE C. HOWE.

DIED.

LATTING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, GRACE VERNON, infant child of John J. and Harriet A. Latting, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 50 West 38th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, of diphtheria, MARGARET ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and Annie Hunter, aged 3 years and 2 days.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this day, (Friday,) Dec. 21, from the residence of her parents, No. 143 East 47th-st.

TAFFE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, GEORGE TAFFE, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 West 28th-st., at 12 o'clock, this day, (Friday,) 21st inst.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

MAGRATH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, FREDERICK, second son of Henry and Ann Jane Magrath, aged 9 years and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 213 6th-av., this day, (Friday,) Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, MARY THORNHILL DOWERS, wife of John Whitehead.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Saturday afternoon, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, FANNY LOUISA, infant daughter of Henry and Eliza Price.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 158 Clermont-av.

MERCEIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 20, Mrs. MARIA MERCEIN, relict of William A. Mercein, aged 73 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Thomas R. and Andrew Mercein, and her sons-in-law, William Hyde and Charles W. Thomas, and her brothers, Burdett and Francis B. Stryker, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FLINT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 20, Mrs. MARY A. FLINT, relict of the late J. M. Flint, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, L. L. Whitehouse, No. 124 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock.

PECK.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 20, CHARLES PECK, aged 69 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Veteran Corps of 1812, and the sailmakers in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 North 2d-st., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 9½ A. M. His remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

DUNCAN.—In Malboro', Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 17, HENRY DUNCAN, late of New-York, in the 61st year of his age.

☞ Wisconsin papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 18, FRANCIS J. SMITH, formerly of this City, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Woodstock, Morrisania, on Friday next, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Harlem Bridge from 10 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

"THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY OPPOSED TO THE SPIRIT OF ABOLITIONISM."
READY ON SATURDAY MORNING.
THE GREAT SERMON
ON
THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE
OF
ABOLITION.
Price, $3 per 100; single copies, 5 cents.
Copies may be had in wrappers for mailing.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 605, Dec. 20, 1860.
35, 65, 9, 43, 31, 68, 41, 45, 46, 19, 16, 49.
Class No. 606, Dec. 20, 1860.
59, 44, 41, 32, 25, 1, 57, 46, 72, 3, 39, 65, 56.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 20 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
Consisting of
Parian Vases and figures,
Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles,
French, Fancy and Gilt articles for Etageres,
French Marble Clocks and Bronze Figures,
Opera Glasses,
Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,
Ladies' Leather Bags and Portfolios,
Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,
Dominoes, Chessmen and Boards,
Fans, Purses, Cigar Cases, &c.,
For sale by
CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.

We have opened a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the lowest possible prices, and earnestly solicit a call. BISHOP & REIN.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
For making all kinds of
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PIES,
PASTRY,
CAKES, &c.

Light, sweet and wholesome, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, and will retain its moisture longer than by any other process.

See directions in each package for making loaf bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, ladies' cake, Webster cake, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

SANTA CLAUS AND JACK FROST.

Just as it commenced raining the other day, Santa Claus met his old friend Jack Frost, looking rather glum, when the following conversation took place:

Santa—Why, Jack, you look down in the mouth; what's the matter?

Jack—I'm mad.

Santa—Mad; about what?

Jack—Well, you know, I've done so many wonderful things in my day that I thought I could do anything, so I laid a wager with an old chum of mine that I could break up CONOVER & WALKER'S splendid assortment of SKATES that they brag so much about, so I came to town last Friday and made my *coup d'etat*, and kept up the attack vigorously for three or four days, until I'm completely beat out. I thought that the crowds that besieged the "*Central Park Skate Emporium*" would soon make it give out, and I watched it carefully, expecting to see such a result, but, much to my astonishment, every one who went in, no matter who he was, old or young, rich or poor, came out with a pair of skates under his arm, and looking pleased beside, and all saying, "Plenty more of the same sort inside;" so I have made up my mind that there is no use trying it any longer, and I intend to leave town this afternoon.

Santa (laughing)—Ha! ha! If you had only consulted me I would have advised you better than to make such a foolish wager. You might just as well try to eat an iceberg. You must know, old fellow, that that is the place I get my Christmas supplies, not only of SKATES, but of TOOL-CHESTS, POCKET-KNIVES, and all sorts of nick-nacks in the Hardware line: and although the quantity I take is frightful, I never knew their stock to give out either in varieties or quantities.

Jack—Well, I'll know better than to try such a thing again. Good bye.

Santa—Good bye, Jack, (calling after him.) Jack, won't you come and spend Christmas with us? The children will all be delighted to see you

Jack—Well, I'll try.

If any one wants to see what an impossible job poor Jack undertook, let him stop in at the "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers.
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.

ALL SNOWED UP
ON
THE
3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN
WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR HOG.
The poorest of Hay or Straw
Converted into
A superior provender by using
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.

As used in Her Majesty's Stables, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's Farm, Windsor; throughout the Royal Military Stables of Prussia, by order of His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Williseen, Head Master of the Horse; Adams' Express Company's Stables, and all the Principal Stables of America, &c., &c.

For Horses, it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts, nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For sheep and pigs, the effects produced in one month will exceed all expectation.

Sold in barrels containing 448 feeds, or mixings, with measure inclosed, price, $14; half barrels, containing 224 feeds, or mixings, with measure inclosed, price, $7; and cases containing 112 feeds, or mixings, made up in packages, price, $4.

A barrel will last one horse or cow eight months.

Manufactory and Steam Mills, Caledonian Road, London.

Depôt for the United States, No. 21 Broadway, New-York.

A pamphlet fully descriptive of this Food mailed free to any address.

Agents wanted in every city and town in the United States.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends will celebrate the 240th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and the 55th Anniversary of the Society by a Dinner at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec 22, at 6 o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

C. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
S. N. STEBBINS,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand in their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting.

WM. M. EVARTS, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the constantly-increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. MOET & CHANDON'S Champagne Wines, especially of their VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL,) I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moet & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses. Several invoices of "imported" counterfeit Moet & Chandon are also in in the market. ADOLPHUS GECHS,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agent for the United States and the Canadas.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.

In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of

SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.

These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.

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To the Editor of the New-York Times:

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PERSONAL.

—Adjutant-Gen. Townsend writes to the Albany *Morning Journal* that the Zouave Company, which he has been instructing, will be organized into the militia as soon as it can be done conveniently. The attendance of the members thus far has been admirable, and with regard to discipline and improvement everything which Gen. Townsend could desire has been attained.

—Miss Flora Eames, of Nunda, attempted to console herself for desertion by a young man to whom she had been engaged, by taking a powerful dose of oxalic acid. A doctor was immediately summoned and prevented fatal effects from at once ensuing, although it is still doubtful whether she will recover.

—A Mr. Stephens in Indiana was recently presented with a son by his wife. His political proclivities determined him to name it after the "Little Giant," but the adaptation of the name was the difficulty. Finally he compromised by calling the youngster Douglas A. Stephens.

—A little girl, daughter of Mr. David Still, of Newburgh, was thrown from the sled on which she was riding down hill with her brother, and struck her head violently against a tree. Soon after she began vomiting blood, and died almost immediately.

—A marriage was lately performed in Wareham, Mass., the preliminaries of which were arranged by proxy. Mr. Andrew D. Fuller, of Livermore, Me., took to wife Miss Abby H. Green, and a brother of Mr. Fuller was the one who did the "courting."

—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, is announced to lecture in Richmond, Va., before the Young Men's Christian Association. His subject is to be, "The Bible Considered Apart from its Character as a Religious Book."

—Right Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop O'Connor's successor to the See of Pittsburgh, was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, in that city, on Dec. 9. An audience numbering nearly 7,000 persons witnessed the imposing ceremonies.

—Rev. Solomon Peck, D. D., of Boston, so long connected with the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, as Foreign Secretary, has lately received $3,000 from friends who certainly show a substantial appreciation of his services.

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FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; would take care of children and make herself useful; has the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman: understands all kinds of cooking; has lived for 18 years in the City, with most respectable private families, to whom she will refer. Call at No 89 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, PROTestant woman desires a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style, as also all descriptions of preserves, game, bone turkey, &c.; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Apply No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. Apply at No. 265 5th-av., where she is now employed.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, by a young woman who is a good baker; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 7 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two sisters, Protestants, situations together, one as first-class cook and to assist in the washing if required; the other as first-class waitress or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; both understand their business perfectly in every branch; the cook is capable of taking charge of milk and butter; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday, at 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS A GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and respectable Protestant woman, with good City reference; will help with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days, at No. 22 6th av., in the rear.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic or general work, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, at moderate wages, for city or country, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn references.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable and industrious American girl, wishes a situation in a respectable American family; she is willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, in the basement, at No. 170 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by an English widow lady, 30 years of age, as a competent housekeeper; is accustomed to the care of children; can give good City reference. Apply to, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 80 Vandam-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a widow lady of good address, as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower, or would take charge of an invalid. Address H. H., or call at No. 343 6th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady is desirous of a situation as housekeeper; no objections to children; a personal interview may be had by calling at the office of International Hotel, Broadway. Inquire for Mrs. Godfrey.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SUPErior young Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; loves children dearly; is also a neat sewer, and is very willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy in person, and respectful in manners. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse, by a healthy, respectable Protestant young woman, who can give the best City reference; or would go as children's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young widow as wet nurse, in a private family in the City; good references. Apply at No. 167 Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to wait on a lady or one little girl; the best City references; also, a first-rate dressmaker wants work by the day or week. They can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent girl, with three years' City reference from her employers, by the week or month; she sews neatly; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes and shirts. Wages, $3 a week, $7 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man; has had long experience in this and the old country; is a thorough groom and steady driver; has the best City reference. Call at or address L. D., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a first-class man in every respect, in the above capacity. Reference, present employer, who can be seen by addressing Box No. 1,151 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good and careful driver; has been a coachman for the last seven years; his late employer can be seen at No. 221 Washington-st.; the best of references can be given. Address a note G. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man who understands his business in all its branches; green-house, grapery, flower and vegetable gardening. Has the best of references for capability and character. Is a good coachman, if required to act as such. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class waiter, in a private family; has lived for a number of years with most respectable families in this City, by whom he will be recommended for honesty, sobriety and general good conduct; is a single man and a Protestant. Call on or address A. C., for three days, at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has occupied a like position in some of the most respectable City families, and will refer to them for his qualifications. Address or call upon A. M., at No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; he is fully competent; can be highly recommended. Address M. D., at Neergard's drug store, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, which will meet with prompt attention.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; speaks several languages, and can give the best recommendations. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 17 Clinton-place.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WHO HAS PRACTISED over two years at the New-York Bar, is desirous of forming a connection with a respectable lawyer or law firm, as partner, or on a salary; he possesses a first-class education, including a complete knowledge of French, and can furnish satisfactory reference as to ability, standing and integrity. Address J., Box No. 2,513 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO DRIVE AND TAKE care of horses, and work on a farm, one acquainted with farm work, having good recommendations, can address B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, saying where he can be seen.

MILLINERY

GREAT REDUCTION IN RICH PARIS MILLINERY.

In view of the approaching termination of the season, Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., now offers her large and elegant assortment of PARIS WINTER MILLINERY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

IMPORTANT ECONOMY IN HOUSEKEEPING!

USE TOWER'S PATENT HOUSE BROOM.

Why? Because it is more easy to use, and will outwear two ordinary Brooms. For sale at all house-furnishing and grocery stores. Manufactory No. 89 Maiden-lane.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite, giving tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

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BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A call is respectfully solicited.
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Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristalisés and glacés, rich French Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.

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Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

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AT
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Paris Confectionery Perfectionné,
Haute Nouveauté,
In elegant and selected Bonbons,
Including
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Purée de Marrons glace Vanilla,
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Marrons au Caramel, Sultanes à la Framboise.
PRALINES PLALINEES,
Imported fruits, glaces and christalized
Chocolat de Paris,
Bouchees Imperiales au Chocolat,
Chocolat au lait d'amandes,
Putaches au Chocolat,
Chocolat à la Gelee.

In fact all that art and good taste can produce in every variety of

FANCY BONBONS,

Which would be too long to mention, and which can be found only at

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MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.

These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.

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This instrument is intended to take the place of the Kaleidoscope, over which it has very many advantages, one of which is the facility of reproducing the design. It is a very acceptable source of amusement to adults and children, from the endless variety and beauty of the designs produced. Call and see at

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The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—YOUTH'S CHEMICAL CABINET, containing upwards of 50 Chemical Preparations, Tests, and useful Apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 116 select and amusing chemical Experiments, without strong acids or other deleterious and dangerous articles; they are perfectly safe in the hands of youth of both sexes, and are admirably adapted as presents, prizes, &c., and fostering a taste for Chemistry in the youthful mind. Price $5. Students' Chemical Cabinet, containing upwards of 100 articles and apparatus of practically useful size. Price $10. For sale at E. C. KELLEY'S, Chemist, No. 116 John-st.; C. F. A. HENRICK'S, No. 150 Broadway; JAMES MILLER'S, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway; WM. W. SWAYNE'S, 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only.

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OH! PA, DO BUY ONE OF STRONG'S dollar lots of TOY BOOKS. Sixteen books and a game for one dollar. T. H. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WITH THE HIGHEST references, wishes a situation as governess. She is fully competent to teach all English branches perfectly, with music, &c.; would have no objection to assuming the duties of housekeeper, combined with that of governess. Address M. M., or apply personally at No 69 West 19th-st., New-York City.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED lady teacher desires a position in a family where her services would be regarded as a compensation for board; in addition to the English branches she teaches French, Latin and Music to beginners. Good references can be given, and will be required. Address, for three days, M. A., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-England, with the highest reference, desires a situation as teacher in a Public School, or as visiting governess; she is prepared to teach the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, the Mathematics, Natural Sciences, and common English branches. Address, W. D., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS—AN ENGLISH lady, who can offer the highest testimonials, is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Besides the usual branches of a thorough English education, she would give instruction in music and French. Address M. C., Post-office, Brooklyn.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILity and good instructions, desires ladies and gentlemen to teach, on moderate terms, the French or English languages from the first elements up to the literature; best references given. Address A. O., Station D., Post-Office.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-street.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
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will sell their entire new stock of fashionable LADIES' FANCY FURS, at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.

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222½. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 222½.

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No. 49 BROADWAY.

The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.

SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE SERvices in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 23d inst., will be conducted by the "Local Preachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Sermon at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by a member of the Association, to be followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Love Feast at 3 o'clock, P. M. Meeting for Prayer, Exhortation &c., at 7 o'clock in the evening. Local Preachers, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Seats free.

N. L. ATWOOD, Secretary.

WE WILL BE THERE.—THE ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday-School attached to the 2d-st. M. E. Church will be repeated on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Tickets 15 cents each. Prof. OAKLEY will sing several new songs. Prof. OAKLEY and WM. B. LEWIS will preside at the piano.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Concert and prayer at 3 P. M. Seats free; public invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.

Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.

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MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beeckman-st., N. Y.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No 5 Wall-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS FOR SALE.—Address D. Y., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Harlem Railroad First Mortgage Bonds due Nov. 1, 1860, Nos. 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 2,358, 2,359, 2,360, 202, 2,104, for $35 each. H. WHITTELL, care of Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

COMPARE THE FIGURES.

We have a prodigious quantity of the goods enumerated below, and we are

DETERMINED TO CONVERT THEM INTO CASH.
Every body will be satisfied that we are in
EARNEST.
After perusing the following list of prices:
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces	28 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen	1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold and Col'd French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces	51 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles, each	9 00
Silver plated Tea Sets, six pieces	19 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75

TOGETHER WITH
An elegant assortment of
RICH CHINA VASES.
BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES.
BRONZE FIGURES,
BRONZE VASES
&c., &c., for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.

The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.

CUT OUT THIS LIST
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at	$100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at	60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at	45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at	18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at	40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at	30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at	18

[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,

Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth	$1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth	1 00

This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.

We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.

Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.

Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
A SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

Handsome Velvet Beaver French Sacks, with capes, all wool, at $18.

Ribbed Beaver do., at $16.

Also, splendid Velvet Cloaks, at prices to suit the hard times.

J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
PANIC, PANIC.
GREAT SACRIFICE.

Selling off Worked Sets, 25c. a 44c.
Selling off Worked Sets, 75c. a $1.
Selling off Worked Collars, 12c. a 14c.
Selling off Worked Collars, 25c. a 37c.
Selling off Worked Collars, 50c. a 75c.
Selling off Silk Illusions, 6c. a 10c
Selling off Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c. a 18c.
Selling off Embroidered Bands, 8c. a 10c. a 15c.
Selling off Blond Lace and Tarletons cheap.
Selling off all our Ribbons, 2c. a 3c. a 6c. a 8c.
Panic sale of Flowers, 2c. a 3c. a 5c.
Panic sale of Flowers, 6c. a 8c. a 10c.
Panic sale of fine French Flowers.
Panic sale of fine Feathers.
Panic sale of Chenille Nets, 18c. a 75c.
Clearing sale of our Notions. Best Pins, 3c.; best Needles, 3c.; Spool Thread, 1c.; best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Gilt Belts, 3s.
Panic sale, Gloves, 2c.
Panic sale, Hose, 3c.
Panic sale, Lace Veils, 10c.
Panic sale, Wool Sleeves, 12½c.
Panic sale Chenille Scarfs, 8c.
Closing out Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Strings, Headdresses, Fancy Laces, Fancy Silk Velvet Trimmings,
Panic sale, Cloth Gloves, 18c.
Panic sale, Lined Gloves, 9c.
Panic sale, Kid Gloves, 25c.
Panic sale, Silk Gloves, 10c.
Panic sale, Leather-top Gauntlet Gloves, 15c.
Panic sale, Assorted sizes Merino Hose, 10c.
Panic sale, Heavy Ribbed Hose, 10c.
Panic sale, Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose, 12½c.
Panic sale, Ladies' Cotton Hose, closing 6c.a10c.
Panic sale, Gents' Wool and Cotton Half-Hose, 5c.a10c.
Panic sale of Needlework and Lace Goods: Maltese Lace Collars, 1s.; Valencienne Lace Collars, 2s.a2s. 6d., fine sets.

TOYS, TOYS,
AND FANCY GOODS.

The finest and best assortment of French and German Toys, in the City. Crying Babies, 10c. up; China Tea Sets, 1s. up; Watches, moving hands, 6c. up; fine China Toys, 6c, up; fine French moving figures, Fancy Boxes.

Horses, Cows, Elephants, Tea Sets,
Cats, Pigs, Donkeys, Steamboats,
Geese, Babies, Rabbits, Train Cars,
Villages, Fruit Baskets,
Arks, Hose Carriages,
Work Boxes, Caricatures,
China Figures, Santa Claus,
Fancy Balls and Candy Boxes for trees.

3,500 Portemonnaies 12½c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
2,000 Portemonnaies, 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
1,500 Fancy Bags, 15c., 18c. to $2 50.
3,300 Fancy Hair Pins, 6c., 12c., 18c.
2,160 Fancy Hair Pins, 25c., 37c., 50c.

With a large stock of goods of all descriptions closing out very low. WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT ARE THE LADIES
AT OUR BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
Which for style, elegance, and cheapness,
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
OVER 3,500
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
AT PANIC PRICES!!!
None should purchase without
Calling at the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHIONS,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.

Paris embroidered Collars and Cuffs.
COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Point Gaze, Point Applique and Valenciennes
COLLARS and CUFFS, COLLARS and Handkerchiefs,
In new shapes and designs, very handsome.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes, Brettelles, &c.
All very pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH
MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
In handsome boxes
Containing one dozen,
At cost and less than cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.
EMIL KANTER, successor to Fred. M. Peyser, will offer on

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1860,

a large assortment of EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS ON CANVASS, ready to fill in entirely new and beautiful designs, at $1 50 to $2 per pair, reduced from $3. Also, a large variety of Cushions, Chairs, Tables, &c., commenced and finished, at a reduction of thirty per cent. from former prices.

NO. 577 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A GREAT RUSH AT CUSHMAN'S. NO. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., for those CHEAP GOODS for the holidays. Ladies, we have purchased a bankrupt stock of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, Yankee Notions, Choice Fancy Boxes suitable for Presents, Dry Good Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., which we are selling at just half what they cost last October! Please examine them. Store No. 463 SIXTH-av., corner of 28th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY; also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' vests and drawers, children's gaiters, mittens and gloves, infants' merino and knitted shirts and socks; Shetland veils, 18 cents; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents; all colors in Saxony yarns. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
&c., &c., &c.
DE VOE,
No. 379 Broadway,
Second door
From Walker-st.

DE VOE, NO. 397 BROADWAY.

The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of
FURS
AT RETAIL,
At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the 20TH OF JANUARY.

PEREMPTORY
CLOSING SALES.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
IN RE
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month, $30,000 worth of

ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!!!
YOUNG GENTS' ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
AT HALF PRICE.
SUPERB FLORENTINE ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
FUR GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
FANCY, WHITE AND FRENCH CALICO SHIRTS.
ALL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ELEGANT EMPRESS EUGENIE NECK-TIES.
EXTRA SUPER WOOL JACKETS.
AT THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

$150,000. GREAT SALE,
AT AUCTION PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
SELLING OFF
AT OAK HALL.
THE ENTIRE STOCK,
AT A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE,
In consequence of the depression in business, caused by the present
POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.
I have determined (in order to sell out at once)
TO SACRIFICE AT ANY COST
the most FASHIONABLE, BEST-MADE, NEWEST and
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
MENS' and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
IN THIS CITY.
GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED
AT DEGROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.
Open until 8½ P. M.; Saturdays 11 P. M.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER

Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the

UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF EMBROIDERIES.
BARGAINS IN LACE GOODS, CAMBRIC BANDS, &c.
CAMBRIC Collars, Linen Collars, Sets, &c.
DOMESTICS in every variety, sold very cheap.
EVERY yard of Ribbons has been marked down.
FRENCH Flowers, selling at reduced prices.
GLOVES. It is our intention to do the Glove Trade.
HOSIERY we are selling at reduced prices!!
INDIA Rubber Combs of superior designs.
JOBS in Hoop Skirts. Ladies, please examine them.
KID Gloves, the very best, worth $1, selling at 63c.
LINEN Handkerchiefs, 3c. to $5.
MUSLINS, in Book Swiss, Cambric, Plaided, &c., &c.
NOW in Store, 325 Infants' Frock Waists, 3s. to 12s.
OPERA and all other Flannels, closing out cheap.
PORTMONNAIES, Pocket-books, &c., 6c. to 44c.
QUARTER price. DRESS TRIMMINGS at 25c. on the dollar.
RUCHES, 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c. 21c., 25c Very best
SILKS for Linings. 3s. to 5s. per yard.
THE NEW STORE is filled with GOOD GOODS.
UNDER-VESTS for Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's wear.
VELVET Ribbons in black and colors. Very cheap
WHITE GOODS of every quality, Linens, &c.; &c.
EXTRA heavy Black Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. to 12c.
YOUTH'S and Men's Socks, Children's Hosiery, under price.
ZEPHYR Wool Hoods. 25c. worth 50c.!!!!
& every article in our store, will be sold equally as cheap, AT THE NEW STORE, No. 463 6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.

FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 28 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN would be pleased to meet with a small private family who could accommodate them with a neatly-furnished parlor and bedroom at about $70 per month; the best of reference given and required. Address, at once, JOHN, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a respectable house, where there are but few boarders. Apply at No. 59 West 17th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and good board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, the house has gas, bath, &c., and convenient to cars and stages. References required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE SOUTH ROOM, FURnished, on second floor, with closets to let with board, in a first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One large and one small room, both furnished, with board, at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow-st, side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., in the immediate vicinity of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENtleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family residing in a pleasant neighborhood, within three minutes of the Division-av. ferry. To those who appreciate the comforts of a home, without being obliged to subsist on *baker's chips*, this is a favorable opportunity. Address M. C., Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

50 CENTS PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE FAMIly in Williamsburgh, desirous of quiet, refined and unpretentious companionship, will let a furnished room for 50 cents per week, or a larger pleasant unfurnished room, with bedroom and a woodhouse, for $1 12 per week; or an acceptable couple desirous of living very cheaply, yet with plain comfort, may hear of a more economical arrangement than housekeeping or boarding, by addressing, for three days, W. C. W., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, GERMAN, A man of refinement and steady habits, wishes to engage a furnished room (small, but with gas and fire,) against his giving instruction in music, (theory and practice,) and eventually in French, &c. Would not interfere in any other way with the family. Address B. E., care of music store of Shaberth & Co., 98 Spring-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, living in good style, for a gentleman and wife, between 5th and 4th avs., and not lower down than 25th-st. Address a line to A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON first floor, consisting of parlor, bed-chamber and closets, to let, with private table, or without board, (terms reasonable,) at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A SITting room and bedroom, with or without breakfast, between Canal and 4th sts., and Bowery and Sullivan sts. Address Box No. 10- *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A HOUSE near Broadway, between 8th and 25th sts., furnished or unfurnished, with private table. References exchanged. Address J. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

$120 PER YEAR. HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAverack, N. Y. Next term opens Dec. 29, (both sexes.) Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY (FRIDAY,) December 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS,
AT THE SALESROOM NO. 141 BROADWAY,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a beautiful collection of oil paintings, viz: Superb large Marine, by A. Van Beest; superb Landscape, by Doughty; superb Landscape, by A. Verou; Niagara Falls, by Wm. Heine; The Rendezvous, by Dr. Dreux. Also, several beautiful specimens of Lecomte, Dorcy, W. R. Miller, Hamilton, Hekking, Taylor, &c., &c. The above are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be sold without any reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ELEGANT caskets, jewel cases, ladies' work boxes, elegantly fitted, superb sevres and ormolu odor cases, ormolu and real bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, gentlemen's dressing cases, India and Chinese goods, together with an elegant assortment of other rich articles of vertu, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF DIAMOND GOODS,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms No 23 Bowery, a choice and valuable line of fine diamond goods, being the stock of an importer retiring from the business, comprising in part ladies' fine gold, 18-carat, diamond, sapphire, cluster and opal sets; ladies' and gents' diamond, emerald, opal, single stone and half-hoop cluster pins, rings, earrings and studs; a choice assortment of fine sapphire diamond pins and rings; several very fine single-stone diamond rings and pins; also, a large assortment of ladies' diamond and enameled watches, together with fine gold chronometers, double-time, and fine magic levers; also, silver hunting patent levers, silver hunting cylinders and anchors; a large lot of gold pencil-cases and pens, bracelets, rings, pins, ear-rings, sets, sleeve-buttons, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. The trade and private buyers are respectfully invited to attend, as the above sale is peremptory for cash, without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
On manufacturers' account
OF HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,
BY ORDER OF THE IMPORTERS.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 21 and 22, each day at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Consisting of a most select and desirable assortment of French porcelain dinner sets, toilet sets, rich table glassware, Parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., and a variety of fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to an importing house of this City for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market.

By JOSEPH SABIN,
Auctioneer of Literary Property,
Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 26 and 27, at 7 o'clock,
By order of Administrator, the entire collection of Paintings, Sketches, &c., of the late
A. VAN. BEEST,
comprising, exclusively, the works of that eminent artist.
Also, by order of Executors, the residue of the Gallery of Paintings of the late
WM. E. BURTON.
On view daily until 10 P. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange: HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear; 35.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee, No. 58 Wall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY LOCKWOOD BROS., NO. 45 MURRAY-ST.,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
400 PIECES VALENCIAS, ALL SILK AND WOOL, THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE, WITH A DESIRABLE LINE OF OTHER SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.
THE TRADE IS INVITED.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississipi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therwith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CLOSING AND PEREMPTORY SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Closing and Peremptory Sale without reserve of 56 cases of 30 full-sized bottles, each received direct from an old Boston House, being the balance remaining from sales of Oct. and Nov. 27, viz: pale and dark Hennesey 1846, from London docks, very superior, L. D. Jamaica rum 1852, Scotch whisky do. 1852, Maderia £80 per pipe, Warre Brothers' port, pale gastellus Sherry 1842, believed to be the only lot of this wine in the United States. The goods are now in store ready for delivery. The above stock is worthy the attention of parties wanting first class goods for the holidays and private use, and we confidently recommend them as the owner's write us to guarantee them genuine or forfeit the goods. This will probably be the last opportunity for obtaining these goods. Also, from a private stock, a line of extra old cognac brandy, very choice, also two lines of very old sherry, several years in glass, in present owner's possession. Also, a select invoice from an old City importing house, reducing stock late engaged in the Southern trade and in consequence of the depression in trade, will sell without reserve. Also, Central Society vineyards, proprietor's cognac, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, Jamaica, Granada and Antigua rum. Also, 100,000 Havana segars of the best brands, imported, consisting of breras, regalias, britanicas, presandos, yarnelas, londres, medianos, &c., in tenth boxes and warranted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND OTHER JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, JEWELER'S TOOLS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of a first-class jeweler, comprising over 1,500 lots of every description usually found in a large establishment, including an extensive assortment of valuable gold and silver lever and other watches, diamond jewelry, stone set do., solid silver table, tea and dessert spoons and forks, plated ware, gold spectacles, thimbles, jewelers' tools, &c., &c., to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the Receiver, without any reserve.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SALOON AND household furniture, cigars, &c., on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising black walnut saloon tables, oak chairs, engravings, decanters, tumblers, beer mugs, beer pumps and pipes, stoves, wines and liquors, one tierce mess beef, barrel of German sausages, cigars, ingrain and Brussels carpets, washing machines, and a general assortment of household furniture, &c., &c.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at C. C. Leigh's, China Hall, No. 583 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co: a large quantity of china, glass, silver plated ware; dinner, tea and toilet sets; vases, in bronze, parian and porcelain; cutlery, kitchen crockery, &c.; holiday presents. The sale will be continued on MONDAY. Ample accommodations provided for ladies.

PETER A. BERT, Auctioneer—No. 352 Grand-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION SALE—THIS MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, in Rodney-st., fourth house east of Lee-av., a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture; also, a large and valuable library.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TEAS FOR CASH.
FRAGRANT
BLACK and GREEN
TEAS,
In ½ and ¼ Chests,
From 25 to 40 cents
Per Pound.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 20 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57. INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $612, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

$8,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS, interest 10 per cent., on first-class improved Western city property. Apply to
M. H. BRIDGE, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—THE premises occupied by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 245 Broadway, next to the corner of Murray-st. Banking room 25x114, with a 12½-foot entrance on Murray-st. These premises are suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, being fitted with vaults, &c., or for mercantile puposes, having a Broadway and a side-street entrance. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM WANTED, FOR CASH.—Wanted, a farm of from 80 to 120 acres, in Southern Wisconsin; must be well located; have good buildings, fences, &c., and not be over 3 or 4 miles distant from railroad dépôt. Address FARM, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for two weeks from date.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 80 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, L. I.—FIVE MINUTES' walk from steamboat, a dwelling house fully furnished, stable and nine lots of ground; furnace, gas and water in house; five rooms on first floor; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Address Box No. 1,185 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR A FEW months from Jan. 1, 1861, situated in Clinton-place; near 5th-av., rent moderate. Address I. H. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

Best quality Plated Knobs, Bell-pulls, Name and Number Plates, Safe Night-Latches for front doors, Rim and Mortice Locks for inside doors.

Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers' Materials in great variety.

The improved Wire Door Spring, the best article in use. All of which will be sold at low prices for cash.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

TO THE BENEVOLENT LADIES OF NEW-YORK—Their aid is required by a poor woman, who has two children in a state of starvation, herself been sick, and unable to do any kind of work to enable her to support them or herself; she is about to be turned into the street, having no home or friend to see to her or her children. Those who have any sympathy for them might call and see for themselves, at the house where she is now living, 113 West 24th-st., in the rear.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

SANDS'
WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.
Sold by all druggists.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsucessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

AVOID MEDICAL IMPOSITION AND QUACKERY.—The only natural, safe and unobjectionable treatment of all affections peculiar to the sexes, is that of Dr. PHELPS, Duodynamic Physician, No. 66 West 13th-st. Those preferring treatment by letter, should state symptoms, and inclose $1, to warrant attention.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures; Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York ss.—JOHN H. POWER, plaintiff, against JOHN G. HOLBROOK, Hiram Westbrook and Eunice Ann his wife, Silas H. Buttrick and Harriet his wife, John S. Edwards and James Slater, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To HIRAM WESTBROOK and EUNICE ANN his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 129 Fulton-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 20, 1860 JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiff's Att'y.,
d21-law6wF* No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County. Notice first published November, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. SAMUEL GARRISON, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
n23-law6wF* Attorneys for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

POLITICAL.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the Republican Central Committee, the Fourth Ward Republican Association will hold an election on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at Headquarters, No. 354 Pearl st., for the purpose of electing five delegates to the Republican Central Committee and five delegates to the Young Men's Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
WM. PHAIR, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Eighth Ward Republican Association will hold a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING next, at Republican Head-quarters, No. 178 Prince st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Republican Committees. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
WM. PATTERSON, }

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet at No. 21 Avenue D, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central Committees and Officers for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock. By order.
LEWIS H. WATTS, President.
C. DONALDSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now running between Fishkill and New-York. She is 176 tons Custom-house measurement, and will carry 250 to 300 tons. It is fitted up with state-rooms and cabins, and is in perfect order for any business. Will be sold with or without the cabin furniture. Apply on board at foot of Robinson-st., or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of the Hardware store No. 501 Hudson-st. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y
Musical Boxes repaired.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.
FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ———————— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New-York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts, all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall-st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway, shall be be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New-York.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBERT McGINNISS, } Building
THOMAS McMANUS, }
MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Committee.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¼ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent

BALL OF THE NATIONAL CADETS—SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—To let, the bars, supper-rooms, hat rooms and barber shops at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of the Ball of the National Cadets, Sixty-Ninth Regiment, on the evening of January 15, 1861, proposals to be addressed to Capt. J. B. KIRKER, No. 599 Broadway, on or before the 1st of January, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier 37, North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William.

The succeeding steamship UNITED STATES will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

STEAMSHIP KEDAR TO SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, 21st inst.; has splendid accommodations for a few first-class passengers at $75 each. Apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE-OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN ON THE VIOLIN, and in the French and Spanish languages, by a French gentleman, educated in Paris, in one of the first colleges. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address Monsieur HENRY, No. 38 Beach-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

FAIRS.

THE LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION of North Trinity Church, under the ministry of Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, will hold a Fair for the benefit of the Church, in the Hall corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on the MORNING and EVENING of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 20th and 21st December. A large assortment of useful and fancy articles, suitable for Christmas gifts, at moderate prices.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany, will hold a FAIR for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 20, and 21 from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

FAIR.—A SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, in behalf of the Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, morning, afternoon and evening, at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, 29th-st., east of Madison-av.

THE FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, of the Memorial Church, commences TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 18, and will be held during each day and evening of this week, Dec. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, in the Sunday School Room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 187 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended, in or out of the City. Address by letter UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

LECTURES.

DR. COLLETT, AT BROOKLYN, AT 7½ o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the chapel in Adelphi-st., a few steps north of Fulton-av., lectures upon *The Structure of the Human Body, and the Importance of Cultivating a Sound Physical Constitution*. Illustrating by Plates, Models, Manikins, &c. Admission 15 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS!
GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT!!
OF THE NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
SEA OF ICE! Or,
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
Alias, THE THIRST FOR GOLD. This magnificent Drama has achieved unwonted success. It is received with
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE
by crowded audiences and pronounced the
MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING
performance ever at the Museum. It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
At 3 and 7½ o'clock, and at each performance
MISS DORA DAWRON,
the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, appears in a popular duet,
PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.
To be seen at all hours every day and evening.
The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY!
TWO ALBINO GIRLS!
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES.
Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA 850,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10 years 15 cents.
Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.
GREAT PREPARATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS for the APPROACHING HOLIDAYS, when the Manager is determined to present the most attractive bill of novelties and amusements ever offered in this City.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
The
NEW SPECTACULAR BURLETTA,
The
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
and the
LAST GREAT SCENE,
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
Box-Book now open. Seats may be secured ten days in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
Performances terminate at
TEN O'CLOCK.
NOTICE.
In order to accommodate
LADIES AND HEADS OF FAMILIES,
Who, with their children, are unable to attend an evening performance, Miss Keene will give a
GRAND MATINEE
OF THE
SEVEN SISTERS
ON
CHRISTMAS DAY.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2.
CHILDREN, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO MARRY
OR
NOT TO MARRY,
WILL BE REPEATED
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)
WITH ITS SUPERB CAST.
Also,
To conclude with (first time in four years) the charming comedy,
THE DOWAGER,
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcott, Mr. Norton, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Reeves, &c., &c., will all appear.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
To conclude with, (second time in four years,)
THE DOWAGER.
On MONDAY NEXT,
GRAND REVIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS
IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR,
The great Drama,
FAST MEN
OF
THE OLDEN TIME.
New Scenery, beautiful Costumes, original Music, Songs and Dances.
AN UNAPPROACHABLE CAST.
NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.
The public are respectfully informed that on THIS EVENING, (Friday, 20th,)
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will take his
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
appearing as
HAMLET;
this evening being
THE LAST
BUT ONE
of his appearance for the present in New-York.
On SATURDAY, 22d, being his
LAST NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT,
he will appear, for the first time, in
TWO OF HIS GREAT CHARACTERS.
in
BRUTUS
and in
PETRUCHIO.
On MONDAY, 24th, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Box book now open.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
OR PALACE OF GLASS.
NO. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL
SAM COWELL
SAM COWELL
Appears TO-NIGHT.
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
Appears TO-NIGHT.
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
as usual, EVERY NIGHT.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS.
No. 625 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.
JARVES' COLLECTION
OF OLD MASTERS.
Admittance 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
NINETEENTH SEASON, 1860-'61.
SECOND CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1860.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.
Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony; Festklaenge, by LISZT; and Jubel Overture, by WEBER.
Solo Performers:
Mr. S. B. Mills ... "Piano." | F. Bergner .. "Violoncello."
Conductor .... Mr. Carl Bergman.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Mess s. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway. All tickets sold at the door, on the evening of the concert, will be $1 50 each.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
By order. S. SPEIR, Secretary.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7¼.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1860.
The performance will commence with the Grand Legendary Equestrian Drama of
HERNE THE HUNTER.
After which RICHARD III., ON HORSEBACK.
HOLE IN THE WALL.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

LAST TIME IN NEW-YORK.
DE CORDOVA'S POEM
ON
"BROADWAY,"
At Clinton Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.
Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

A CARD.—BARNUM TO THE PUBLIC.—NOTwithstanding the "crisis," the "panic," the talk of "secession," &c., there is not the slightest diminution in the immense crowds which have thronged the Museum during the last nine months. Encouraged by this fact I am happy to announce to ladies, families, children, citizens and strangers, that for the Christmas and New-Year's Holidays I have provided TEN TIMES MORE VALUABLE AND EXPENSIVE ATTRACTIONS than were ever before concentrated in this Museum at any one time. The first great installments of the "living Congress of Nations" has arrived, consisting of five remarkable South African Aborigines, viz.: A Goolo, a Hottentot, a Kaffir, a Bushman and an Earthman, whose grotesque appearance, strange and thrilling WAR DANCES, FESTIVE DANCES and WILD SONGS (all in their original barbarian costume, made from the skins of wild animals, birds, &c.) render them the most attractive, extraordinary and instructive exhibition ever seen in this City. Although the importation of these extraordinary specimens of humanity has involved the expenditure of thousands of dollars, they are but a tithe of the wonderful living curiosities now on exhibition at my Museum, besides the unusual Dramatic novelties and the million curious specimens of nature and art, combining more valuable instruction and amusement than was ever produced for five dollars, much less for only 25 cents. I am sure that public attention only need be called to these facts, for a "word to the wise," &c.
The public's obedient servant,
AMERICAN MUSEUM, Dec. 21, 1860. P. T. BARNUM.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT, AT Dodworth's Room, FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 1860. Benefit of Mr. M. ASSONI. The following eminent artists will appear on this occasion: Prima Donna Erminia Frezzolini, Amalia Patti Strakosch, Carlotta Patti, (her second appearance in New-York,) Signori Stefani, Centimeri, N. Barili, Muller, and other popular artists. The celebrated Pianist, Mr Von Breunings, and the popular Violoncellist, Sig. Biscacciante, will also appear. Under the direction of Sig. Maestro Nicolao. Tickets, $1. To be had at the door, and at the music stores.

AMERICAN ART.—PAINTINGS AND STATUary contributed by members of the Artists' Fund Society for the benefit of the fund will be sold at auction by Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., who have kindly volunteered their services, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET, FOR Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply at the stage door, 14th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the object of the mover was, after he got the information by another resolution to require troops to be sent to those forts in a few days. Events will be presented for the consideration of Congress when the question comes practically up. He never doubted the perfect right of a State to determine for herself whether she would longer continue in the Union.

Mr. CLARK said the Senator from Virginia misunderstood his object. He wanted to gain information. He had seen different accounts in the papers. The President could give the truth. He had no object to move further resolutions.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) contended that the inquiries were improper to make of the President. They might only embarrass. The President could not send troops now without bringing about the very collision dreaded. Of the idea to withdraw the troops, the President was a better judge than the Senate. He trusted there would be no collision. If there were any danger there were troops there.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he did not know of anybody who had an idea that the General Government intended to declare war against a State or coerce a State. The Government has power to coerce or punish individuals.

Mr. MASON said action to force one State against another was war.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked, what was rebellion?

Mr. MASON said it was resistance by a portion of the citizens to the laws emanating from a common Government—the citizens being an integral part of one common Government. The States are as sovereign to-day as when they formed the Constitution of the United States, and being so a State has power to absolve its citizens from the obligations of the Federal compact which the State entered into before. When the States thus absolve its citizens they become as completely foreign as citizens of France.

Mr. TRUMBULL denied that a State was as sovereign as when she entered the compact.

The Deficiency bill from the House was referred to the Committee on Finance on motion of Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said he had received a note from the agent of the Associated Press about what he said yesterday. He did not believe the reporter in the galleries ever sent the dispatch, but he had received no assurance that the man who did should be punished. He therefore moved the expulsion of the reporter from the gallery.

The special order, being Mr. JOHNSON's resolution, was taken up.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said over thirty millions of people in this country, and all the nations of the world, are looking to us to restore the country to something like peace. His colleague (Mr. WADE) spoke of peace. When he left home he left in anarchy and confusion. He adverted to his colleague's speech, denouncing it as inflammable. His colleague put his party on the defensive, and said they never had the power of the Government. That fact was enough to make it necessary to put the party on trial. He (PUGH,) did not know as to the complaints made against the Federal Government, but he charged that the Republican Party of the Northern States had so conducted themselves as to inspire alarm in the Southern States. If that party did not intend to infringe upon any of the rights of the Southern States, what objection could there be to their making proper explanation? His colleague (WADE,) had said that the only difficulty was, that the minds of the people of the South were poisoned against the people of the North. The fact that men who appeal for another section are blamed by the Republican Party of the North, is sufficient evidence of the sectionalism and hostility of the party to which his colleague (WADE.) belonged. The difficulty is that the South has read and heard too much of that party. Do you deny that they are in favor of excluding a certain portion of the people of the Southern States from the Territories? Do you deny that they intend to surround the people of the Slave States with a cordon of Free States so as to compel them to emancipate their slaves? Did not his colleague (WADE.) boast that they would conquer Mexico and make it the best government in the world—better than this? Do you deny that they are opposed to the execution of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves? Do you deny that they are in favor of extending the right of suffrage to blacks and mulattoes, and was this ever done except in States under the control of the Republican Party? In the State he represented in part, (Ohio,) in defiance of the Constitution, this has so far been done as to control the State election! He (PUGH) did not regard the Personal Liberty bills as of any practical value; their only object could be to insult the people of the Southern States. Mr. PUGH here referred to the decision of Gov. DENNISON, and said he thought it was entirely wrong. Now when the Senator from Kentucky (CRITTENDEN) comes forward with a plan for a fair line of partition between the Northern and the Southern States, not one voice was raised in favor of it from the Republican side. Why could not gentlemen come forward and meet it as if they were of one great family? Is the institution of Slavery so very hateful to them that they will never permit it to go to any place where they can prevent it? If this is so how can they hope for peace? Cannot they permit Slavery to exist in the arsenals and navy yards of the Slave States? If their hatred of Slavery is so great, will they not feel it their duty when they have power to amend the Constitution so as to abolish the institution? There could be no objection to the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (CRITTENDEN,) unless there is a determination to carry on intestine strife? His colleague (WADE) had said that Mr. LINCOLN's character was such as to prevent any fear from his conduct, but he (LINCOLN) was the most obscure man that had ever been elected to the Presidency. His colleague might have studied the record and character of Mr. LINCOLN, but he (PUGH) did not believe that nine hundred and ninety-nine voters in a thousand knew anything about him.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked if he (PUGH) had studied Mr. BUCHANAN's character before he voted for him? [Laughter.]

Mr. PUGH said that he had, and voted for him knowingly. Mr. PUGH then read from Mr. LINCOLN's speech, where he says, "a divided house cannot stand," that it must fall or cease to be divided; that it must become all one thing or all the other." This crisis, he said, had now arrived, and by the election of the very man who had uttered these sentiments. He thought that the Southern States should have some guarantee that the administration of such a man would not be hostile to them. Heretofore the question of Slavery in an election had never been carried so far as to cause such a dissension as existed in this house. His colleague had said that the South did not make any specific charges. There was great fear and apprehension felt, and justly felt, of the character of the coming Administration. He did not design to offend the Senators of that party, but to show the vast responsibility resting on them. They have the power, while all the opposing parties are shattered. They were coming into power with every assurance of a continuance on condition of their good behavior. But if they intended to live on the agitation of the Slavery question, the party is at an end. The next dispatch may inform us that one of the States has placed herself out of the Confederacy, so far as is in her power. Six other States have called delegates to consider the propriety of following. It is eminently the duty of the party coming into power to do something to avert the consequences. But his colleague says the day of compromises is past. If so, the day of the Union is past, for the Union was formed on compromise. One of the noblest letters of WASHINGTON was the one on this very subject of compromise. Mr. PUGH read the letter written by WASHINGTON in 1789. Gentlemen on both sides, who avow that the day of compromise is past, avow unconstitutional sentiments. His colleague complains of the weakness of past compromises. Then let us put this where it cannot be broken, into the Constitution of the United States. No one intends to amend the Constitution, but only so to amend it as to carry into effect the true spirit of the Constitution. He hoped, so far as the Territorial question was concerned, all parties would unite on the basis of the resolution of his friend from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN.) He hoped the Senator from Kentucky would so arrange his amendment as to take the subject entirely away from Congress,—thus the question which has distracted us so long can be put at rest forever. His colleague thinks it dishonorable for Mr. LINCOLN to make terms before his inauguration. He thought even in view of the long recess, JEFFERSON never thought himself dishonored because his election disclosed a defect in the Constitution. We may expect to hear to-morrow of the separation of one State, and we are told that others will follow. We can either make a fair division with the States that go out, or make such an adjustment of the difficulty as will hold many States, and in a little while bring back those who have gone out, or we may make war. War makes itself, and it makes no difference whether we send an army to disperse the Convention of South Carolina, or whether we attempt to collect the revenue. He did not care whether they called it coercion or enforcing the law. They and he knew it meant civil war, and he called on those who lived in distant States to help to avert a calamity which would fall chiefly on the border States. The Senator had said we should not dispute about the abstract right of secession. We should rather put forth the hand to lift the veil which hides the Atlas of State Sovereignty, which supported the Government on its shoulders. But if we listen, he seems to move uneasily, and when he speaks his voice may be that of the earthquake and the avalanche. He would not go into these questions. It is a question of empire, and not a question of customary legislation. He read from the letters of JAMES MACKINTOSH, to show the duties of politicians, and from ALEXANDER HAMILTON to show that coercion of a State is of no avail. He also read from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' jubilee annual message, to show that no conflict of State and Federal Government was ever contemplated in the Constitution, and that the States never delegated the right to pronounce an act of Congress unconstitutional. He read from JACKSON's message that the Union could not be perpetuated by force of the General Government, but by the fraternal feeling of the States, and that each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own concerns, and that all acts calculated to disturb the peace were in direct opposition to the spirit of the Constitution. He also read from the debate in the Senate on the 11th June, 1858, between Messrs. WADE and TOOMBS, on the sovereignty of the States, when Mr. WADE said he was as good a nullifier as the Senator from Georgia. He then referred to what his colleague said about making war. Shall we make war upon the people of a State or try to conciliate them and lay deeper the foundations of our Government. He (WADE) would commend the counsels of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Mr. PUGH here read from a message of Mr. ADAMS to show that he deprecated force in such a case. The idea that the Constitution compels the President to rush forward into war is utterly amazing. It is a question for Congress. Yet we are told we are to be pushed headlong into a war with our fellow-citizens. It is monstrous! We could learn from history that when a man desires to commit an atrocity, he tries to convince himself that he is in the service of God. What no man would do individually, force us into a war with a sister State, is now fashionable! We are told that we must try and convince our consciences that such is our duty! We must try and force back a State which we can win back by kindness and conciliation! In this connection the Senator from New-Hampshire (CLARK) could not see the impropriety of asking the President to give us all the orders he had given to the troops at Charleston and how many he had sent there. If the people desire to take the forts, that is just what they want, and it is far better to take the troops and shoot them. He then read the first Article of the tenth section of the Constitution, and said, South Carolina has already violated some of these provisions, and if it is a duty to compel obedience by the sword, then it is the duty now of the President to go to war. But do we ever carry out these provisions by force? Who would collect the revenue? Is that the maintenance of the Union? He was for peace and conciliation, and therefore would stand by the side of his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) and hold open the door as long as possible. He would not debate the right of secession. He thought this the path of duty and wisdom,—not the wisdom of demagogues and tyrants, but the wisdom of patriots. He was against the idea, under whatever name, of proclaiming civil war. When the Prince of Wales was here, he might have remembered that if his grandfather had listened to the counsels of EDMUND BURKE, this country might now be a province of England. Mr. PUGH here read from a speech of EDMUND BURKE's to show that he was against using force to compel the colonies to submit. He PUGH was opposed to the idea of plunging the whole country into civil war. War was horrible even when waged in the holiest and best of causes—but war waged by one part of the American people against the other is too horrible to be described. Yet we are told that we have not the power to put off this catastrophe. He (PUGH) believed that if the programme put forth by his colleague (WADE) was carried out, we should be driven to the verge of ruin. As he (PUGH) said years ago, separate confederacies have no charms for him. If discord, coercion and civil war are to be the consequence, he had no desire to see the day when the country, carved in capitals and graven on the columns of this glorious palace, should see blazed forth, as by some horrible enchantment, the gory eyes of the demon of discord—when, instead of gorgeous inscriptions of "Union," displayed on every side, above, below, beneath and around, we should see only the fingers of man's hand, writing over against the candlestick, on the plaster of the wall, such dreadful words as pronounced the doom of Babylon: "The days of thy kingdom are finished, for thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. Thy Kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians." It may be that, for a season, the continual sunshine and refreshing shower will remain, and that art, science and the comforts of civilization will continue to bless our people as now, but over all, the destroying angel, that has turned so many realms of happiness into desolation, will slowly and silently, but inevitably, extend his pinions until the fair palaces of this country become like the faded cities of the Imperial Republics of the Old World.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) obtained the floor, but moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow, in order to take up the bill giving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad authority to cross the long bridge over the Potomac River.

Mr. PIERCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to adjourn over every three days until New-Year's Day.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) was opposed to the adjournment. He trusted the Senate would be continued for good, if God grant; or for evil, if we would have it.

Discussion followed, until

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) asked what was in order, when the motion to adjourn was disagreed to.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE said, by leave of the Senate, he would announce the Committee ordered by the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky (POWELL.) He said that he had experienced a great deal of difficulty in forming the Committee, but he had endeavored to do so in conformity to the spirit in which he thought the Committee was ordered. It would be noticed that two Senators were on the Committee from one State, but this was unavoidable, as, by custom, the author of a resolution becomes the Chairman of the Committee that is to take it under consideration, and he was sure that the Senate would, for many reasons, recognize the propriety of putting on the Committee the senior Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN.)

The following is the Committee:

Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.)
Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.)
Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Am.)
Seward, of New-York, (Rep.)
Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.)
Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.)
Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.)
Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.)
Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.)
Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)
Rice, of Minnesota, (Dem.)
Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.)
Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.)

Mr. DAVIS asked to be excused on account of the position in which his State stood, and he was excused.

The bill under consideration was then postponed until to-morrow.

Executive Session—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer the following, which he read for information:

Whereas, By report of the proceedings in the State Convention of South Carolina, held on the 19th inst., Hon. WM. PORCHER MILES, a member of this House, used the following language: "In a conversation, and subsequently in a written communication to the President, I know this to have been said: 'If you send a solitary soldier to these parts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people, and we will take care that it does reach us before it can reach the forts, the forts will be taken, because such a course is necessary to our safety and self-preservation,'" therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House what information he has received, either oral or in writing, to the effect that if the forts of the harbor of Charleston are further reinforced, the forts will be taken by any force or authority hostile to the authority and supremacy of the United States.

There was considerable excitement from the Southern side of the House.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) wanted to know where the information came from.

Mr. DELANO replied, it was published in the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention.

The Speaker said that neither the debate nor the resolution was now in order. The latter can be taken up at another time.

JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the Watrous Impeachment case, the consideration of which was postponed till Thursday next. Also, on the bill for the repeal of the act establishing Court claims.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill granting lands to Nebraska for railroads.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, being the Select Committee Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) submitted a substitute therefor, being nearly the same as the latter.

Points of order were raised that these propositions were not germain to the Nebraska Land bill, which the Chairman (Mr. GROW) overruled, and was sustained by the Committee. Yeas, 90; Nays, not counted.

The Committee adopted Mr. CURTIS' substitute, which provides for a road starting from the Western border of Missouri and the western border of Iowa with two converging lines westward, uniting within 200 miles of the Missouri River, thence proceeding by single trunk line by the nearest and best route *via* the vicinity of Salt Lake to San Francisco, or to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. It also provides for a road from the western border of the Southwestern States, starting from two points, namely, Fort Smith and the western border of Louisiana with two converging lines bearing westward, uniting with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company chartered by Texas.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment with a view to make the bill efficient.

Mr. SCOTT, of California (Dem.,) believed the bill did justice to all sections, and would pass the Senate if not loaded down with amendments.

Mr. REAGAN's amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered an amendment for a northern route from Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, (Dem.,) argued that unless this be adopted, the Northwest would be left to British enterprise and advancement.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) replied that it would not be reasonable to commence such a sprout now, when the number of inhabitants in Washington Territory was so small. The time would, however, come for such improvements.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) argued against the construction of two Pacific railroads, when the Government was bankrupt.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) at this point rose and said—Mr. Chairman, I should not have participated at all in this debate but from a remark which I heard fall from my friend from California, (Mr. SCOTT, who remarked, when speaking of the bonds which it proposed to issue under the bill, which was that we were all to be responsible for these bonds by law. Sir, I know that the seal put upon the debate of the bill in this House shows that there could be no rational discussion of the principles of the bill, and has shown determination on the part of members opposite to pass it under the lash and spur of the previous question, without hearing the merits or constitutionalities of the bill discussed. I know there are gentlemen, like my friend from California, who sincerely believe that the bill should pass; that it is constitutional and practical; but, I believe there are many persons who have no dreams that this railroad will be built, if we were to pass twenty bills for that purpose, and with whom the whole subject is but a vote bill of politics in the game of President-making. I would advise all such gentlemen, before they press the game further, to consider whether they shall have the opportunity of making another President. But the responsibility of these bonds is not the only matter to consider. Why, Sir, while your bill is under debate one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy has, by the glorious act of her people, withdrawn, in vindication of her rights, from the Union, as the telegraph announced at 1½ to-day. [Here some three or four Southern members expressed approval by a slight clapping of hands. There was no other manifestation in the house.] I have to say to the House that the people of Virginia, ninety-nine out of every hundred, believe the bill to be unconstitutional; and though, like mariners on the point of shipwreck, we may break into the storeroom for the purpose of plundering it, and though you may squander the public lands and increase the public debt, I say to you that it is my solemn belief that the people of Virginia, when my State takes that course which fast-thronging events shall compel her to take, will not hold themselves responsible for the first single cent of these bonds. [Here the hammer fell.]

The amendments of Messrs. PHELPS and BARRETT, of Missouri, DAVIS, of Indiana, and STEVENS, of Washington Territory, were rejected. The last proposed a route from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound.

The Committee then rose.

The Nebraska Land bill was then reported with Mr. CURTIS' substitute, which latter was agreed to.

The question was started on the passage.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, demanded the reading of the bill amid much confusion and impatient cries for the question.

The SPEAKER said the bill must be read, which was done accordingly.

The bill passed, 95 against 74, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Boteler, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Buffington, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Case, Clark of Missouri, Clark, B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Curtis, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Etheridge, Fenton, Ferry, Florence, Fasher, Frank, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Helmick, Hindman, Howard of Ohio, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Larrabee, Lee, Loomis, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, Millward, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nelson, Porter, Quarles, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Scott, Scranton, Sickles, Spaulding, Stout, Stratton, Tappan, Theaker, Tompkins, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Wisconsin, Wilson and Woodson.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Anderson, Barksdale, Beale, Bocock, Branch, Carey, Horace F. Clark, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, Craige of North Carolina, Curry, Davis of Indiana, Duell, Dejarnette, Delano, Edmundson, English, Farnsworth, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hardeman, Harris of Indiana, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hill, Hoard, Holman, Houston, Jenkins, Jones, Landrum, Leach of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Lane, Logan, Lovejoy, Martin of Virginia, Maynard of North Carolina, McPherson, Millson, Moore of Alabama, Morrill, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Perry, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Reagon, Riggs, Rust, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Spinner, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Vance, Waldron, Walton, Webster, Wells, Whitely, Windom, Winslow, Wright—74.

Mr. LEAKE offered a resolution that when the House adjourn to-morrow, it adjourn with the consent of the Senate till the 31st.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate refused to adjourn over.

Mr. LEAKE's resolution was rejected.

Adjourned till Monday.

INTERESTING FROM SPRINGFIELD.

New-York Politicians with the President Elect—Rumors of Cabinet and other Appointments—Reception of the News from Charleston—Mr. Lincoln's Views on Secession, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 20.

THURLOW WEED, Judge SLOSSON and J. H. VANALIN, of New-York, arrived here from the East in the early morning train.

WEED was closeted with LINCOLN from 9 o'clock until 3. He brought his compromise along, which was the subject of earnest discussion.

It is said that modifications were insisted on by the President elect, relative to the recognition of the right of Slavery in the Territories, and that the idea of a restoration of geographical lines of division was repudiated.

WEED returns East this evening. It is reported that he will take the modified programme to Washington, where it will be submitted to the Republican members of Congress. He saw no one but LINCOLN and a few of the latter's friends.

The New-York City appointments were parcelled out during WEED's interview with LINCOLN.

MOSES GRINNELL is mentioned as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. DRAPER as Collector.

SEWARD's declination of a seat in the Cabinet is said to have been intimated.

The news from Charleston produced great sensation in political circles. Mr. LINCOLN, however, received it calmly.

The President elect is grossly misrepresented in COBB's last letter.

To-day's *Journal* has a startling leader on secession, which, from the peculiar relations of the paper to the President elect, has great significance.

It says that South Carolina cannot dissolve the Union by the simple passage of resolutions or other passive demonstrations. Her Federal officers may resign, and she may close her Courts and Post offices, but she cannot get out of this Union until she conquers this Government. While this Government endures, there can be no disunion.

If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenues at her ports, nor violate any other Federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the law, then comes the tug of war.

The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. Mr. BUCHANAN may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his Administration. If not, then the Union will last through his term of office.

If the overt act on the part of South Carolina takes place on or after the 1st of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. LINCOLN.

The laws of the United States must be executed. The President has no discretionary power on the subject. His duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. LINCOLN will perform that duty.

Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards.

THE SECESSION EXCITEMENT.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The bill to arm the State passed its third reading in the House yesterday. An effort to take it up to-day failed.

The Assembly takes a recess till the 7th of January.

The Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi were publicly received to-day. The sentiment here is for the Union, but submission never. The North must concede or the South goes out.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Mr. HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON, on being nominated to the State Convention from Jefferson County, made a patriotic and conservative speech, which he will write out for publication.

HOWELL COBB is announced to speak at Macon on the 20th.

B. Y. MARTIN, a prominent lawyer and a Douglas elector, died at Columbus this morning.

SUSPENSION OF ALABAMA BANKS.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Governor of Alabama, in consequence of the present crisis, has assumed the responsibility of advising the banks of Alabama to suspend, and they have all suspended except the Bank of Mobile, Southern Bank and Northern Bank.

CO-OPERATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

NATCHEZ, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The election returns for the City of Natchez show the vote in favor of coöperation to be 426, and for immediate secession, 179.

EXCITEMENT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Meetings are being held to-night. Several representative districts have nominated secession candidates to the Convention. There is intense excitement.

The Coöperationists are making a great struggle to defeat Secessionists in this city.

UNION MEETING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A Union meeting was held at Pike's Opera House yesterday afternoon. It was very large and enthusiastic. Every part of the house was crowded. Speeches were made by W. S. Groesbeck, Henry Stanbury, O. M. Spencer, N. Wright, Hon. J. Scott Harrison, R. M. Corwine, J. W. Finnell. Conciliatory resolutions were adopted.

A DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

Address from the Democratic Republican General Committee.

At a meeting of this General Committee, held at Tammany Hall, Monday evening, Dec. 17, 1860, Judge BRENNAN, from the Committee appointed at a former meeting, consisting of Mathew T. Brennan, J. Winthrop Chanler, Samuel T. Webster, Michael Connolly, Oswald Ottendorfer, John Hardy and Daniel W. Norris, reported the following address, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

The representatives charged by the Democracy of the City of New-York, with the supervision of their organization for the year now closing, before about finally to adjourn, feel impelled by the unhappy and ominous condition of the country, to address a few words of exhortation and counsel to their political brethren throughout its entire extent. The results of our political contests, during the past year, locally considered, have been of the most gratifying character. In the vital struggle for the choice of our national rulers, which has so intensely convulsed the whole country, the Democracy of this City nobly accomplished the full measure of their duty, and, by the generous aid of the truly national men of all parties, polled for their electoral ticket a majority which, though unhappily not effective to carry the State, has placed beyond cavil the fact that this great City is the very citadel of national principles and patriotic strength. Beyond this, the factious organization, having its head in this City, with only a skeleton of existence through the rest of the State, which sought to obtrude an irregular delegation into the Democratic National Convention, and which was by it disposed of according to the requirements of justice and right, has now been thoroughly rebuked, and finally subdued by the Democracy of this City, who were the most deeply outraged by its pretensions. The Democratic masses have not only manifested to the world their own great strength, as against the fanatics and factionists who are banded together for the prosecution of an unjust and sectional warfare against the people of other States, but they have vindicated the regularity and power of their own organization at Tammany Hall; an organization existing during more than half a century, and never found wanting either in principle or patriotism. In these results, however, which, under other circumstances, would justify the proudest notes of triumph, we are not permitted to rejoice. We cannot light the fires of victory when the nation is shrouded in sadness and gloom.

The unfortunate election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, as the candidate of a sectional and aggressive organization, has been accomplished, notwithstanding our utmost efforts, according to the forms of the Constitution, and is *a result to which we must therefore submit without reserve, much as it is to be regretted.* We realize as fully, if not as keenly, as the people of the South do or can, that they have great and just causes of complaint in respect to warfare waged against them upon the question of Slavery; but we can assure them that any apprehension, whether of danger, or of further wrongs to their rights, from the action of a majority of the Northern people, is without real foundation; and we ask them to attach to our assurance the weight due to a solemn declaration of the National Democracy of the City of New-York, made in Tammany Hall, from which sacred edifice there has never been, during the period of nearly half a century which has elapsed since its erection, a single authorized expression unfriendly to their rights or interests. Whatever may be the actual sentiments of the President elect, or the construction which can be given to the Platform of the Convention which nominated him, we deny that a majority of the Northern people are either hostile to their brethren of the South, or even willing to pursue upon the subject of Slavery, a policy of aggression, where it now exists, or of exclusion in relation to unsettled Territories. On the contrary, it is our firm belief that a large majority of the Northern people feel a deeper interest in the preservation of our national Government, than they do in any possible condition of the negro race in any part of this country, fully satisfied as they are that the welfare of that race is as carefully guarded in the Slave States as in the Free; and this utter want of sympathy with an Anti Slavery agitation they will not fail to manifest at the ballot-box whenever the issue can be fairly and purely presented for their decision. Nor does the result of the recent election shake our opinion upon this point. That unfortunate event is due as much to the divisions existing among their opponents, as to the strength of the Republicans; while the vote cast for the candidates of the latter was increased by numerous causes other than a sympathy in the aggressive policy of their fanatical supporters. This want of sympathy is clearly shown by the fact that in this State only about one-half of the Republican voters cast their ballots in favor of allowing suffrage to negroes, a question which was submitted for popular decision at the Presidential election, and which did not fail to elicit an affirmative vote from every elector in favor of agitating the Slavery question. The strength of the popular feeling at the North in favor of a continuance of our National Union upon the basis of a just and thorough recognition and protection of the rights of the South, has been signally manifested in Massachusetts, the stronghold of Abolitionism, where, at the late municipal elections, nearly every city elected the Mayoralty candidate in favor of the Union and the Constitution.

While the popular sentiment at the North, therefore, may be relied upon to secure justice to the South at all future elections, no injury can possibly result to its rights from the action of those clothed with power by the recent election. In view of the persistent omission of the President elect to make any effort to quiet the public mind or initiate measures of adjustment and conciliation at the present crisis in our national affairs, no man is justified in attributing to him an earnest and unselfish desire to secure the perpetuation of the Union; but, fortunately, however ready he may be to lend himself to the aggressive views of a large portion of his supporters, he is without power to accomplish any one result, by reason of the decisive preponderance of the Union men in each branch of the next Congress, unless that majority should be lost by the voluntary withdrawal of Southern members.

We are aware that the people of the South, who are at a distance from us, and who are without the personal knowledge upon the subject which we possess, do not truly comprehend, as we do, the actual sentiment of the Northern people. It is not strange that they view as an act of deep and deadly hostility to them, and their just and constitutional rights, the election to the Presidency of the candidate of a party whose advent to power in several States has been followed by iniquitous enactments designed to nullify the Constitution and laws of the United States, and whose prominent leaders have proclaimed the most extreme and incendiary sentiments, and also countenanced and encouraged the most violent and treasonable fanatics and agitators of the Abolition school. We realize fully that it is the part of wisdom for them, under such an appearance, to guard against danger; nor is it strange, believing as they do, that they should be apprehensive and excited. We make no complaint that they should unite and act for their own protection; but we call upon them to deliberate like patriots, and act as becomes those who love their country; and not to rush onward, regardless alike of themselves and of those who have so long and faithfully fought their battle. Let them not endeavor to pull down the sacred temple which has sheltered us all, and whose fall will bury their friends as well as their foes in its ruins; but rather let them, with the care and wisdom of statesmen, prepare and present to the North the measures and guarantees which they deem necessary to the preservation of their own rights and their own safety, and we pledge ourselves that they will secure the prompt and hearty approval of this State, and we doubt not, of nearly all the other States. We ask them to remember that the Republicans polled at the recent election not more than two millions out of about five millions of votes; that they were then in a minority of nearly a million: that that minority is now greatly diminished; that they are a party of antagonizing elements, without moral or political power, and that there is an overwhelming feeling of fraternity and justice throughout the Northern States, ready and anxious to accede to every reasonable demand. We ask them to meet us like brothers, and to work with us to preserve our glorious Union, upon the basis of a faithful performance of the compromises agreed to by our fathers, and the perpetuation, in its spirit as well as its letter, of every right which they established. We do not consider at all the question of what can be or should be done, if anything, to preserve this glorious Union, if every effort for peace and reconciliation shall fail. Far be that evil day from us. We will not ponder, until it is forced upon us as a last necessity, any question of fratricidal strife, disunion or civil war. We appeal to the reason and patriotism of our fellow-citizens of every section, and we implore them to remember that we have common memories from the cradle of our independence, from battle-fields fertilized by the blood of every State and crowned with the glory of victories accomplished by united efforts, and the tombs of departed patriots enshrined in the deepest affections of the American heart; common interests, established by the hand of nature itself, and increased by every year of our national existence and a common destiny, involving the highest hopes and aspirations, not only of our own people, but of the world. Let us all be true to the impulses prompted by considerations so elevated, and justice can be done to all, every right maintained, and a future secured for our common and united country far brighter than the most vivid glories of the past.

By order of the General Committee,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.

JOHN HARDY,
A. D. ROLLINS, } Secretaries.

NEWSBOYS.—The Newsboys' Lodging house has become a harbor for all kinds of poor boys, and nearly 100 take shelter there every night. Some are not so sharp as the others, and, perhaps, being lately cast adrift, are exposed to considerable suffering from cold and hunger. Two have been taken lately to the Hospital, who had caught chills and fever from their exposure, with bare feet and ragged clothes, to the cold season. One ragged little fellow came in lately, and was provided with a warm bed after being well cleaned. The Superintendent had occasion to go into the sleeping-room about 2 o'clock in the morning, and found the boy wide awake. He asked him if he was sick. "No, sir," said he, "but I can't sleep, 'cause the bed is so good. I havn't slept in a bed for three months!" The best time to see the boys together is in the evenings.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady and advanced ½c. ℔ bushel; sales, 33,000 bushels at 77½c.@78c. for No. 1; 74½c.@75c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm; sales at 28½c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—1,500 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 15,000 bushels Corn; 1,300 bushels Oats. Sight Exchange on New-York very firm at 10@11 ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street, $5; Ohio, $4 87½. WHEAT dull; red, $1 10@$1 18; white, $1 20@$1 40. CORN active and advanced 3c.; new white and yellow, 50c.@53c. PROVISIONS active; Mess Pork at $16. LARD 10c. COFFEE dull, 12½c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; sales 4,000 bushels Red, at $1 14@$1 22; White, $1 35@$1 40. CORN steady. Mess PORK, $16 50@$17. WHISKY firm, at 18c.@18½c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

COTTON—Sales 6,000 bales; market firm and advanced ⅛c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 20.

FLOUR unchanged, and demand limited. WHISKY steady, at 13½c. HOGS in large supply, but prices unchanged, and at the close more sellers than buyers, at $5 25. MESS PORK, $14 50. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York dull, at 1¼ ℔ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, at 10½c. for Middling. MOLASSES, 23c.@24c. Other articles unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

COTTON—Sales 600 bales. Market quiet.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87¾; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1½@1¾ ℔ cent. premium.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails, by the *New-York*, will close, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails for the Pacific, by the *North Star*, will close, to-day, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Cuba, by the *De Soto*, will close, to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 20.—*In Steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Cockburn, infant, three children and two servants; Mr. Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Miss A. McDowell, Mrs. Young, Miss Cadbury and sister, Mr. Cadbury and brother, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Bramhall, E. Kirkpatrick, E. Dorman, Geo. Webster, J. C Thompson, R H, Ohiltree, William Elliot, John Butler, F. de Goribar, Wm. Billing, Wm. Blake, Geo Brown, H. M. Halstead, Com. McKinstry, U. S. A., and lady, Mr. Duncan and lady, Dr. Rosewan, Mr. Bierworth, W. M Ramsay, F. W. Simond, W. H. Beard, J. W. Minturn, T. G. Ridout, Mr. Atkins, R. Hamilton, Alex. Duncan, C. Cameron, F. Henriques, William Hodges, W. C. Dunn, D. Duncan, child and 2 servants, C. Randall and lady, Mr. Purves, Mr. Struthers, Capt. Pearborn and lady, Mr. Hombostel and lady, R. B. Smith, Mr. Stagg, James Graydon, James Ramsden, C. Fieldmann, Mr. Petersen, C. Suttzberger, S. H. Ellon, Israel Morris, Theo. Morris, Fred. Morris, W. Purves, M. Hodges, T. H. Jones, Count de Pierres and brother, J Gillilan, Mr. Thorburn, I. Rogerson, L. Hoost, J. B. Ralston, T. Watt, A. Schenerin, W. Gihon, J. S Lawry, James Jones, W. H. Biolern, R. McAndrew, John Graham, J. Caroline, William Rutherford, W. H. Taylor, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Cunning, C. Jay, T. C. Paton, — Nairne, — Moore, J. W. Brunn, R. S. Watson, T. M. Crowell, M. Bumenthal, Mr. Hemberger, Lieut. W. G. Dezier, V. Lecasne, Jas. Reid, Mrs. Jane Watson, Adolphus Gaffne, Robt. Taylor, Miss E. Bellson, Mr. Kuhl, Mr. and Mrs. Bowner, Wm. Johnson, W. A. Hughes, Wm. Mitchell, C. Congreve, R. B. Low, Miss E. Mitchell, J. B. Jobert, Mrs. Thornhill, Jas. Whitehead, Mrs. Pickerby, R. Dale, H. Mottram—Total 125.

DEC. 20.—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—D. L. Cohn and lady, S. Magnus, A. T. Lienan, Capt. S. M. Nickels, H. Bruning, Elise Luders and servant, J. Breckel and lady, G. C. Lundborg, Martin Falk, A. Schulenberg, R. Raymond, E. Roneropo, Edmund Roneropo, T. Roneropo, Albert E. Roneropo, John Clark, Pauline Clark, Sophia Clark, and 126 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 20	Sun sets	4 36	Moon sets	1 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 36	Gov. Island	2 25	Hell Gate	3 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Montgomery, Berry, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Charles and June, Haskell, Glasgow, Blashford, Moniton & Co.; E. Hamilton, Harding, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Bark C. Wright, Plummer, Gibraltar, Giro & Francia; Kanawha, Lynch, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs L. Darling, Lee, Nassau, James Eneas & Co.; S. G. Adams, Carver, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; A. James, Petry, Glasgow, Thos. James.

Schooners James Miller, Carbonett, N. H. Brigham; Alfred, (Br.,) Yabsley, Queenstown, G. F. Bulley; F. F. Randolph, Miller, Georgetown, M. T. Runyon; E. Wotten, Biddle, Bridgeport, M. Briggs & Co.; Z. Secor, Robbins, Cienfuegos, Post & Small; Gem, Wilson, Trinidad, E. A. Ball; Arctic, Hicks, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; H. B. Squires, Squires, Mayaguez, H. Underwood; Village Belle, (Br.,) Raven, St. Andrews, D. R. De Wolff; A. Mann, Corson, Charleston, Dollner, Potter & Co.

Sloop J. E. Vail, Vail, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Dec. 8, and Queenstown 9th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse., passengers, and over $3,000,000 in gold to E. Cunard. Dec. 9, at 8.10 A. M., passed steamship Canada, bound in. Same day, passed bark Mary C. Fox, bound up Channel. 16th, at 11 A. M., lat. 47 47, lon. 49 59, passed steamship Arabia, for Liverpool.

Steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) Trautman, Hamburg Dec. 1, and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales with a high sea, during the passage. The Borussia brings 62 cabin and 126 steerage passengers, and £1,500 in specie. Dec. 7, lat. 49, lon. 16, passed ship L. W. Warberg, bound E.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse to master.

Ship Contest, Steele, Canton Aug 29, and Angier Oct. 3, passed Cape Good Hope Nov. 10, with sugar to A. A. Low & Bros. Has encountered very heavy weather since passing Bermuda. Sept. 29, in Gasper Straits, signalized Br. ship Shakespeare, 102 ds. from Liverpool, for Hong Kong. Dec 17, lat. 24 26, lon. 74, spoke bark Linden from Boston, for Charleston.

Ship Christopher Hall, (of Dennis,) Freeman, Foo Chow Aug. 6, passed Angier Sept. 25, and Cape Good Hope Oct. 29, with tea, &c., to master. Has had heavy weather on the coast since Nov. 25, lost and split sails, &c. Dec. 8, lat. 24 52, lon. 61 05, spoke bark Arrow, from Rio Janeiro for Salem, which reported having, Dec. 4, spoken ship Magenta, from Foo Chow for New York.

Ship Empire, Coombs, Liverpool Nov. 17, with mdse. to Zerega & Co.

Bark E. Foster, (of Millbridge,) Bacon, Malaga Oct. 28, passed Gibraltar 29th with fruit to Grund & Westervelt. Experienced very heavy weather. Dec. 18, lat. 27 25, lon. 73 06, spoke Holland brig Josephine, 25 ds. from Trinidad, for New-York.

Bark Kate Stamler, Manwaring, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to J. H. Brower & Co.

Brig Amazon, (Br.,) Brookman, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 8 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumbull. Experienced heavy N. W. gales during the passage.

Schr. Tom Savers, (Br.,) Davison, Amherst, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to Wm. A. Walker. Has had heavy westerly weather most of the passage.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Wilson, St. John, N.B., 15 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

WIND—During the day, from S. to S. W.

Below.

Ship Escort, Hussey, from Liverpool.

Bark Gazelle, from Demerara.

Brig A. W. McLellan.

Also, 2 barks and 2 brigs.—All by pilot boat George Steers.

Schr. Challenge, from Bermuda.—By pilot boat Jane.

Sailed.

Steamships Zulu, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jam.; Marion, for Charleston. Ships Great Western, and Antartic, for Liverpool; Wattapan, for London.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Arr. ships Chepultepec, and Dorcas Prince, from Liverpool; Ophelia, from London; Evening Star, from Havre.

Miscellaneous.

The hull of the steamship John P. King has been pumped out and floated. She has been towed round to the Allaire Works.

The steamship R. R. Cuyler was yesterday afternoon floated off the large Sectional Dock.

The schr. Mary Langdon, ashore on Hartt Island, (before reported,) was got off yesterday afternoon, after throwing overboard 30 bbls. lime, by steamtug President, and brought to this City.

BARK ASHORE.—Mr. Wm. Raynor arrived yesterday afternoon from Hempstead, L. I., and reports a bark ashore on Hempstead Beach, (Jones Inlet Bar.) Was first seen about 9½ o'clock this morning, seas breaking over her, and no possibility of ascertaining any particulars. Capt. Merritt, Underwriters' Agent, will leave this City with a wrecking schr., and proceed to the wreck as soon as possible.

Foreign Ports.

[PER PE[illegible]

Arrived from New-York—Gr[illegible] Frederick, at Havre; Amanda, and Tergeslee, at De[illegible]; Vigilant, at Bristol; Billow, at Falmouth; Ellen, at Queenstown; Regent, and D. L. Choate, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Valentine, and Villa Franca, at Havre; Saxon, at Flushing; Ocean Romp, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—Oregon, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Columbia, at Liverpool, (not Columbia, from Savannah.)

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9.

The steamship Canada, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived to-day.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

Public attention has, of late years, been directed to the obvious advantages arising from the entrance of women into the profession of medicine, and every day increases the number among us of those who wish to devote themselves to this department of science. The tide which they have so long been obliged to stem, now sets in their favor. We rejoice in the increasing popularity of this noble work, as a token of the world's progress; but while we do so, we should not forget the pioneers in the field, who have struggled in the past untiringly, through the obstacles which prejudice has thrown in their way, and whose heroic exertions have effected the change in public opinion. Conspicuous among the number stands Mrs. WINSLOW, who for more than thirty years as nurse and physician, has followed her profession with unflagging application and industry. During this time she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething, which ought to immortalize her name. It is the most perfect thing of the kind, in our opinion, ever compounded, and one of the greatest discoveries in medicine of the age; it is of more importance to the human family than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. Common observation cannot fail to satisfy all who will take the trouble to look into the bills of mortality for any one year, that a very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to, ever occur from teething, when Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing syrup is used IN TIME. That it is just the article needed is the testimony which reaches us daily from those who have tried it, and until some member of the Faculty can produce an article which shall equal in excellence the result of the long experience of a Female Physician, we hope we shall hear no more of woman's overstepping her sphere in entering the medical profession.—*Drawing-room Companion, N. Y.*

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MESSIAH.
DEC. 25. CHRISTMAS NIGHT. DEC. 25.

The public are respectfully informed that the most extensive preparations for the production of Handel's great Oratorio of THE MESSIAH Are now fully completed, and the patrons of Sacred Music of the loftiest style may rest assured that no efforts have been spared to make the time-honored performance of this great work of the most perfect kind. It will be given without any abridgment.

THE SOLOS, DUETS AND CONCERTED PIECES Will be given by MADAME FABBRI, GEORGEO STIGELLI and CARL FORMES, Who, on this occasion, will make their only appearance in GRAND ORATORIO.

The Orchestra will be both numerous and perfect.

The Choruses will be sung by THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The whole under the direction of G. BRISTOW and CARL FORMES.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents.

Tickets may now be had at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.; and Arch. Johnson's, Secretary of The New-York Harmonic Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon............Sole Lessee and Manager.
FOURTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of the eminent American tragedian, MR. EDWIN FORREST.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY
OF
RICHARD III.
MR. EDWIN FORREST
AS
RICHARD III.
In which character he has been nightly greeted by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.
FRIDAY, DEC. 22,
will be presented Shakespeare's celebrated tragedy,
RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster......Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Sustained by the
WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, first appearance of the celebrated
ZOUAVES,
rendered so famous by being the founders of the theatre on the battle-field of
INKERMANN.
The military papers proving their AUTHENTICITY, together with their congé granted them by the Emperor Napoleon III., may be seen at the box office.
On MONDAY EVENING, Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held Thursday evening, 20th inst., at Kirchner's Hotel, the head-quarters of the party in the Ward, ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the following ticket for officers of the Association for the ensuing year was unanimously adopted. In view of the large increase in the Association during the past year, a public notice, though unusual, has been deemed imperative:

TICKET.

For President—George Opdyke.
For First Vice-President—Henry Wilson.
For Second Vice-President—Peter McFadden.
For Recording Secretary—J. Seymour Mathews.
For Corresponding Secretary—Wm. D. Chase.
For Treasurer—John Pullman.

Delegates to the Central Committee.
Elliott C. Cowdin, T. G. Glaubensklee,
Wm. W. Northrup, J. Austin Stevens, Jr.
John A. Foster.

Delegates to the Young Men's Committee.
William T. Black, Aaron Frank
William S. Opdyke, Thomas J. Hall.
Dudley Field.

Executive Committee.
Job L. Black.
Henry A. Hurlbut.
David Dudley Field.
James M. Cross.
Henry D. Sedgwick.
Solomon Birdsall.
Jesse Fonda.
Peter T. O'Brien.
Benjamin Warren.
Joseph Lichtenstein.
Henry A. Spencer.
Henry Burden.
Philip Case.
James T. Hamilton.
Emil Kirchner.
Elliot C. Cowden.
Benjamin F. Lee.
F. F. Cowles.
Timothy G. Churchill.
Theodore G. Glaubensklee.
John J. Townsend.
Alexander Church.
George H. Metcalfe.
Amos S. Chamberlain.
William Wheeler.
J. Philip Schmenger.
John J. Sperry.
Dr. Geo. F. Woodward.
Isaac Sherman.
David Kilmer.
William M. Hendrick.
Robert H. Gibson.
G. Joseph Rach.
Wm. H. Hall.
Thomas Culhane.
Joel Foster, M. D.
John Austin Stevens, Jr.
James M. Thomson.
James M. Cross.
Benjamin Warden.
John Pullman.

We cordially indorse the above ticket, and call upon all who have the true interest of the Republican Party at heart to rally to its support, and once more thwart the schemes of those who again, under a new guise, seek to pervert the good of the party to the furtherance of their own selfish ends. Let all who would keep the party pure and true to its great purposes, come out to-night. The Poll opens at Kirchner's Hotel, corner of 19th-st. and 3d-av., at 7, and closes at 9 o'clock. Vote early.